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VOL. IX. No. 447.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1858.

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THE LEADER.

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Review of the Week.

WHEREVER we succeed in coming upon the Indian rebels we overthrow and disperse them; but they take no end of killing finally and past recovery. The late mails and telegrams from Calcutta exhibit that many-lived body the Gwalior Contingent still active, after the severe chastisement that has been so recently inflicted upon it by General Roberts. Instead of holding Julra Patun, as they appeared to have decided upon when we lately heard of them, they plundered the treasury of the Rajah, supplied themselves with about forty guns, and then moved towards Bhopal. Met, however, by the Mhow field force under General Mitchell, they were once again beaten and dispersed in all directions, and thirty of their guns were captured. The news is, in fact, full of similar details; a number of engagements have taken place, the result being always the same—enemy severely handled and dispersed, with trifling loss on our side. Two disarmed regiments, the 62nd and 69th Bengal Native Infantry, had mutinied on the 31st of August, and had been "almost totally" exterminated; and four emissaries of the Nana had been discovered endeavouring to tamper with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry; they were put to death.

The news from China does not add much to our knowledge of the actual state of our relations with the Government of the Celestial Empire. We have captured some more forts and knocked them to pieces, in retribution for a flag of truce fired upon at Nantow. The most important point of the news is, that one of the Chinese Commissioners who met the Ambassadors in the north, and who is reputed to be a man of a conciliatory spirit, has been appointed Viceroy of the Canton province—an arrangement which gives hopes of an amended condition of things there.

The European news is of a very uneasy character: with an outward appearance of peace everywhere, there is everywhere the readiness for war. Turkey, perhaps, is most threatened with the scourge at present. In all her Slavonic provinces the war-spirit is fermenting just below the surface, and may burst out at almost any moment. The enormous difference between the numbers of the Greek and Mussulman populations of Turkey in Europe is calling forth expressions of scorn and contempt on the part of the rayahs; and the Turkish Government is anxiously debating the measures to be taken for holding its own in the face of this dangerous spirit. The Austrian Government has just issued a prohibition of the exportation of arms, or other war matériel, into Servia, except in small quantities, and with the permission of the Government. But while the fire is smouldering in Servia, Bulgaria, and Bosnia, and perhaps flaming up in Candia, where the Turks have been making such a demonstration against the Greek

population as led the Governor to believe that the massacre of the Christian population was contemplated—a catastrophe by no means unlikely. In the mean time, two extra battalions are sent to keep the two parties from cutting each other's throats.

Coming nearer home, we see Germany one vast camp, and already one state is in alarm at the appearance of this military activity. Sweden is understood to have sent a circular note to the different European Powers on the subject of Holstein, stating that measures of security must be taken in case the Federal troops should occupy the Duchy; an eventuality by no means unlikely. France, again, is in an attitude of all but positive hostility to Portugal, whose capital city of Lisbon is at this moment menaced by two French ships of war.

The dispute between the French and Portuguese Governments has arisen out of the capture of the Charles-Georges, a vessel found in one of the Portuguese harbours of the Mozambique some ten months back, under circumstances which left little doubt that she was engaged in direct slave-trading, and not in the mere transportation of "free emigrants" from the east coast of Africa. The ship was in a port closed against general commerce, and it had manacles on board. The vessel was condemned by a Portuguese maritime tribunal as a good prize; but the French Government declare the seizure to have been illegal, and demand not only the restoration of the ship to her owner, but a large indemnity besides, and the refusal of the Portuguese Government to comply with these demands has resulted in the threatening attitude taken by France. The case of Portugal is somewhat weakened if it is true, as the French allege, that the Governor of Mozambique has long connived at the traffic, and had even issued regulations for the guidance of Portuguese subordinates and French shippers. No one believes that the matter will be wilfully pushed to extremes; indeed, a friendly arbitration is already talked of; but, in the mean time, the position is one of anxiety and danger.

Both in Russia and in Austria the anticipated changes in the Government of Prussia, consequent upon the final retirement of the King, and the transfer of the regal authority to the hands of the Prince of Prussia, are debated in a tone of unlooked-for friendliness. The *Austrian Gazette*, in anticipation of objections that may be raised against the policy of the Regent as being detrimental to the Conservative principle, says that no set of men can possibly do so much harm to it as the Prussian Conservatives themselves have done. Already the Regent has taken the reins in hand with a firm grasp. The home administration is undergoing revision, and the foreign service is also to be amended.

France is busy with the vintage, and with the imperial shows in which it takes delight. After winding up the military season at Chalons with some magnificent reviews, the Emperor and Empress have betaken themselves to Rheims, that city

in which—if Paris does not too peremptorily claim its rights—Napoleon III. may some day be crowned by the Pope of Rome; he does not appear at present inclined to indulge in that luxury of power; his dynasty, according to the *Moniteur*, "having already been consecrated by the generous blood shed on the battle-field, requires not to seek new elements of vitality in ancient traditions." Certainly the attention of the Emperor and of his Government is better turned at the present moment to the condition of the trade of the country, and they have made an important step in the direction of that which promises to furnish a cure for many of the ailments under which it now labours. They have directed their consular agents in this country to collect opinions from the best sources as to the practical results of free trade in England. What those opinions must be if they represent the facts of the case there can be no doubt. Whether the French Government will have the courage to act upon the results of the inquiry is open to question; the mind of the Emperor is probably, no doubt, even now made up; and the solution of the present difficulties is forced on by the condition of vast numbers of the people, who can no longer make a living in the country under its present restrictive laws. Whole districts, in the Basque provinces especially, are being sapped of their labouring classes, who are seeking in America or elsewhere a free field for their labour; and the remedy suggested by a local functionary that emigration should be forbidden by the Imperial Government, does nothing towards curing the hopeless poverty which is at the bottom of the movement. Napoleon has about him those who see the truth of the case: will they prevail over the combined power of prejudice and interested intrigue?

In our own country the labouring classes, great as may be the hardships and privations which they have to endure, are, at the present time, better off than ever they have been, both as to material and intellectual gain. The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which met for the second time at the beginning of the week, at Liverpool, has been the means of illustrating this fact in a striking manner. One fact is as good as many in support of a statement; and the advance in intelligence among the working classes was put beyond doubt by the statistics of Lord Brougham on the subject of "Popular Literature." The Association is doing good service in the carrying forward of popular education, by making the public the arbiters and workers in their own course of social and political improvement.

On the subject of the coming Reform Bill nothing has come out as to Ministerial intentions. At only one of the numerous Agricultural Meetings of the week have any of the Ministry, or any one in authority, dropped the lightest word concerning the mysterious production; from Lord John Manners we get the bare fact that Ministers are earnestly working at the construction of a Reform Bill,

and that they have entered upon "that most serious task with the single and earnest endeavour so to mend the representation of the people in Parliament as to secure the best electoral body and the best representative body which can be obtained for the people of this country." It needs no ghost to tell us that the bill must be a comprehensive one, the time having long gone by for offers of petty and time-seeking compromise. Even our youngest colonies are pushing us on by the force of example. The present mail from Australia brings the news that the Legislature of New South Wales has established a manhood suffrage and the Ballot. Another recent act of the Legislature gives strong proof of the vigour and growing enlightenment of our colonies: the sum of 712,000*l.* has been voted for railway extension, and the Parliament has determined upon conveying immigrants into the interior of the country at the public expense—a measure of true political economy.

The details of the horrible catastrophe of the burning of the *Austria* are coming to light little by little. The rapidity of her destruction is an awful characteristic of the story; every circumstance that could tell against the chance of saving her, or even of retarding the progress of the flames, seemed to weigh dead against the unhappy souls on board. The boats are alleged to have been numerous and in good condition, but the old fate awaited them—swamped and crushed one after the other as they were got over the ship's side. According to the statement of three of the officers who have just reached England, there was a regular fire-roll organised, and also a boat-roll, every man and officer having his appointed boat in case of accident. But there is one other arrangement that ought to be made on board of passenger ships; it is a boat-roll of the passengers, who ought to be practised two or three times a week in taking their places about the boats, so that in the event of accident there might be at least one more chance of saving life by avoiding that most fatal impediment in such cases, confusion and overcrowding of the boats. We cannot conceive that any passenger—not even the most delicate lady—would object to assist in a practice so manifestly desirable for the safety of all.

Scarcely have we taken breath after the late colliery catastrophe, when we have the news of another horror of the like kind. This time it is an explosion of fire-damp, and fourteen persons have been killed. Only the bare fact of the frightful occurrence is at present known, and therefore comment is out of the question; but it is really time that the dangers of labouring amid the easily controlled works and gases of the mine should be reduced to a much lower standard, and in any case of manifest neglect on the part of those whose duty it should be to devise safe means of working mines, we would press for a signal punishment wherever decided neglect can be brought positively and definitely home to any man.

CHINAMEN AT THE DIGGINGS.—A Sydney paper says that the Celestials are daily mustering stronger and stronger on all parts of the Meroo, and are a constant source of annoyance to the European diggers. Their pretended limited knowledge of the English language is peculiarly advantageous to them, especially when they have encroached upon other people's claims, or are otherwise working where they have no right. In such cases talking is useless; they shake their heads and proceed with their work; consequently they are either allowed to go on, or else have to be driven away. Last week some fifty were busily, and we expect, successfully working, on Mr. Spicer's private land. When told to desist, they artfully pretended not to understand what was said, so another plan was adopted; one or two of their cradles were destroyed; this seemed to convince them that something was wrong, and they began to move, but it was only for a short time, for later on in the day they all returned, when they were again driven away. This may prove a dangerous expedient should they go on increasing in the same ratio as they have done lately. There is no doubt that they are great cowards, a resolute Englishman being a match for some dozen of them. His prowess, however, would be severely tested if pressed single-handed by some thirty or forty of such perfidious barbarians.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE opening of the Social Science Conference took place at Liverpool. The inauguration meeting was held in St. George's Hall, which was entirely incapable of accommodating the numbers who were anxious to obtain admission.

The opening speech was delivered by Lord J. Russell, who having briefly alluded to certain amendments in the Bankruptcy Law which he thought desirable, then advocated the consolidation of our laws, and for an illustration of what he meant he referred especially to the Code Napoléon. The splendid victories of Napoleon, the rush of armies, the masterly decision, the instant obedience have passed away. The pride of empire, the kings waiting in the ante-chamber—the sway of a mighty will from Rome to Hamburg, from the Manzanares to the Elbe—has vanished as the baseless fabric of a vision. But the transactions between man and man, the trial of the offender, the adjudication of property throughout the French Empire, are still regulated, and probably will long be regulated by the statutes of the immortal legislator. He ventured to say, that if four or five persons of competent qualification were appointed as commissioners, they would, in a few months, make an actual commencement, and in a few years present to Parliament a complete code, worthy of the country, simplifying and improving our laws, on principles fit to be adopted in an enlightened age, and founded on the solid masonry of our ancient legislation. Coming to the question of criminal reform, the noble Lord expressed his satisfaction with the results of the system introduced by Col. Jebb and Capt. Crofton, and quoted a number of facts and statistics on the subject of juvenile delinquency and reformation. He paid a glowing tribute to the value of education. It is education, he said, which enables the United States of America to proceed in their wonderful career, upheld by the most popular institutions, without serious disturbance of law and order. It is education which in England has mainly prevented such tumults as forty years ago broke the peace and alarmed the minds of this country; it is education which has bound the mass of the people to the Throne by the links of an enlightened loyalty. The noble Lord concluded as follows:—

"A few words, before I have done, on the general objects of our association. Our first meeting took place under the presidency of Lord Brougham, who unites in a singular degree the largest views of political and social science with the most laborious practical attention to all its details. We are not, like some philosophers of the last century, enamoured of an age of reason which will never come to pass. Nor do we share in the dreams of the philanthropists who ten years ago imagined that if property, and capital, and competition were put down by authority, the human race might sit down in happiness and contentment. Our task is more humble, but, as we conceive, more in accordance with the decrees of our Divine Creator. To mankind is allotted labour as its portion, and perpetual inheritance. If any think that he has nothing to do but to eat, drink, and be merry, in that very night as fearful a doom may fall upon him as it did upon the tyrant of old. If any suppose, like the masters of the Roman Empire, that the sword has done its work, and that nothing remains for them but luxurious enjoyment, that very luxury may revenge the conquered world. If any imagine that to them belongs dominion, and that they may indulge in contempt of the unlettered and ill-fed multitude, that very multitude may overwhelm them in bloody and merciless retribution. It is for us to work as truly as the man who forges the iron bar, or the woman who works at the factory-loom. It is for us to endeavour to improve the laws by which the community is governed. It is for us to show how education may be extended and diffused. It is for us to examine and record what has been done for the reformation and punishment of offenders. It is for us to confirm and animate the efforts which are being made to sustain the public health, and thereby preserve for this country her eminence as the home of a vigorous and independent race. It is for us to investigate the conditions of the great problems of political economy, which may often admit of eruptions, but never of refutations. In so doing we shall but consult the welfare of the present and future generations; in so doing we shall follow the path traced out for us by Almighty Benevolence and Almighty Wisdom."

At the conclusion of Lord John Russell's address, the Earl of Shaftesbury moved a vote of thanks to Lord Brougham for his services as President of the Association. To that nobleman they were indebted for the foundation of that society, for its good conduct, and for the success which had marked its progress.

Sir John Pakington seconded the motion, and expressed his gratification that men of different parties could thus assemble upon common ground, and act cordially together for the public good. He trusted that the effect of the association would be to serve the interests and welfare of the working classes of the country. He added that they had proof that the great intellect of Henry Brougham was still bright and unclouded, and their hope was that it long might remain so.

Lord Brougham said he would offer one remark in illustration of the principle that people must themselves work out their own improvement. Whether they were

in pursuit of distinction, or of comfort, or of happiness and enjoyment higher than comfort, there was but one road to the attainment of their wishes, and that was hard work, sobriety, avoiding excesses of all sorts, even of hard work itself. The noble Lord expressed his gratification at the great attendance on that occasion, and observed that they were engaged in a work in which all parties, political and clerical, however much they might differ on other matters, might cordially unite—the improvement of the condition of the people.

The Earl of Carlisle moved, and Sir J. K. Shuttleworth seconded, a vote of thanks to Lord John Russell, which was acknowledged by the noble Lord, and the meeting then separated.

On Tuesday, Lord Brougham traced the progress of periodical literature from the "Penny Magazine" of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, which was addressed to that class who have but little spare time for reading, with a view to prevent a less profitable employment of their leisure. He referred to the paper duty as a great obstacle to the progress of popular education, but recommended the working man to mitigate the evil by reducing his consumption of fermented liquors, thus making the practice of temperance lead to the acquisition of knowledge, and placing him in a position to shame a short-sighted and inconsistent Legislature by the wisdom and consistency of their own conduct. To the newspaper press he briefly alluded, observing that, generally speaking, the traffic in slander had ceased; but while making this statement, he must except certain papers calling themselves religious, which still want purification from outrages against decorum, truth, and Christian charity. His Lordship also said:—

"It appears that for the treatment of every subject, and to suit the condition, the capacity, and the taste of every class, there is ample provision made in the popular literature of the age; that the means are afforded of encouraging those to read who would else devote their hours of rest to mere listless vacancy of thought, or to dissipated courses; that the opportunity of fuller instruction is given to those who are desirous and capable of receiving it, that while all are thus greatly improved, some are made fit to improve others; that the instinct of curiosity effectually prevents all risks, converting, when desirable, superficial into solid information, but having even partial acquirement to do substantial good; and there is thus the clearest proof afforded of the people's instructors working out the ends of Providence by the employment of the means bountifully placed within their reach, improving the mass of their fellow-creatures through the intelligence bestowed and the instincts implanted by the Heavenly Father, who desireth not that his children should perish in the darkness of ignorance, but rather that they should learn and live. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that the benefits of the popular press are negative only. The tales composed for the working men's hours of relaxation are of a kind that address themselves both to the understanding and the heart; at once giving lessons of instruction and fostering the kindly affections."

Mr. Cowper and the Earl of Carlisle addressed the meeting on the proceedings of the second department (education) and the third (prevention of crime).

The Earl of Shaftesbury made a long and interesting speech upon the subject of public health.

Tuesday's proceedings were diversified by a visit of the members to the Akbar reformatory frigate.

In the evening the Liverpool Academy and the Philharmonic Society's concert were opened to members and associates, and at eight o'clock a conversazione took place in the St. George's Hall.

The association reassembled on Wednesday morning for the purpose of hearing the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen deliver his address as president of the "Social Economy" section. He remarked on the influence which the British islands and the British colonies reciprocally exercise on the social condition of each other, and especially on the manner in which they are both affected by that tide of emigration which is continually flowing or ebbing between them. It was said by Archbishop Whately that we have lost the art of colonisation. Since the peace of 1815 we have sent from our shores upwards of five millions of emigrants, of whom about two millions have reached Australia and Canada; and these, if the archbishop be right, must have become well settled colonists, but so many aimless vagabonds. In answer to Dr. Whately, he glanced at the progress of our colonies, especially the province of Canada. When Dr. Whately entered this world there were not nearly 100,000 Canadians on it. Now there are more than 2,000,000, and they the constituents of a legislature unrivalled in dignity or power by any legislature on earth except the Parliament of this kingdom and the Congress of the United States. Therefore, the great commentator on Lord Bacon's "Essay on Colonisation" is in error; that it is an art which this age has not lost, but discovered; and that, though it be an age of great marvels, it has produced nothing more truly marvellous than the recent growth of our colonial empire.

In the department of jurisprudence and amendment of the law, Mr. G. W. Hastings made a report from the Special Committee on Bankruptcy and Insolvency. The committee met to discuss the improvement of the

bankruptcy and insolvency laws, and appointed a sub-committee to prepare a bill. Mr. Hastings enumerated and commented upon the evils of the existing system of bankruptcy law, and said it was sought by the bill to make the penal clauses of bankruptcy more stringent, in order to prevent fraud. It was also intended to abolish the present distinction between bankruptcy and insolvency; to abolish the Insolvency Court in London, its functions being transferred to the Court of Bankruptcy; to do away with the distinction between traders and non-traders, allowing any person, whatever his occupation or position in life, to apply for adjudication; and to make various other useful amendments. Resolutions in favour of the bill were carried.

On Thursday, in the Department of Public Health, the chief interest was in the reading of one paper by Miss Florence Nightingale on hospital instruction, in which she pointed out the necessity of selecting a healthy locality remote from towns, and of paying due attention to the influence of light and space. She recommended, too, that the wards should be larger in size if smaller in number than they were in existing military hospitals, and that the beds should not be placed against dead walls. She contended that there was no such thing as contagion or inevitable infection. A paper by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, on Sanitary Reform, asserted that that question would never be rightly settled until it had been made a question for the hustings. Mr. Chadwick read an able paper "On the application of Sanitary Science to the Protection of the Indian Army." Dr. Milroy gave testimony from his own experience as to the extensive preventability of the diseases ascribed purely to tropical climates. The subject of privies and water-closets was gone into at great length, being discussed by Messrs. Holland, Tite, M.P., Chadwick, Marshall, Robinson, and other gentlemen conversant with the subject.

The most important feature in the educational section was an elaborate paper on Art-study by Mr. Ruskin. The writer admitted the insufficient data possessed as to the compatibility of art with rude or mechanical employments, but expressed belief, though a peasant's opinion might not be made good evidence on the merits of Elgin or Lycian marbles, that Art might be made a means of giving him helpful and healthy pleasure, and of gaining for him serviceable knowledge. He attached importance also to the education of young females in Art, thinking that in England the nursery and the drawing-room were perhaps the most influential of all academies. He pointed to the fact, that amateur artists, though far advanced in showy accomplishments, were scarce able to draw to a scale, and he recommended that in Art education care should be taken to teach to copy with mathematical accuracy. He also thought that there should be some standard of Art fixed for all schools, and that the most serviceable examples which could be set before youth might be found in studies, or drawings, rather than in the pictures of first-rate masters, and the art of photography. Put it within their power to obtain renderings of such studies, which for most practical purposes were as good as the originals on the walls of every school in the kingdom.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—Lord Brougham presided on Wednesday evening at the anniversary meeting of the Queen's College, to which, as the proceedings formed part of the programme of the National Association, a great number of members and associates were attracted. Amongst others were present, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, Sir John Pakington, Sir James Stephen, Mr. Cowper, M.P., Mr. M. Milnes, M.P., Mr. Thorneley, M.P., Mr. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. W. Brown, M.P., Mr. Lawrence Hayworth, M.P., Mr. Cowan, M.P., and Sir John Kay Shuttleworth.

GATHERINGS FROM LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

The surgeon, Thurgood, and Riley, the agent, who have undergone several examinations at the Guildhall on a charge of conspiring to defraud Mr. Christie, a distiller, of Liverpool, of nineteen hogsheds and one puncheon of whisky, value 300*l.*, have been committed for trial, and bail refused.

At the Ilford petty sessions, James List and William Saville, grave-diggers, were brought before the magistrates on remand, charged with breaking into a vault under Christ's Church, Stratford, and stealing a copper coffin worth 10*l.* Since the prisoners were last examined List has volunteered a confession, and was on this occasion admitted as approver, when he stated that himself and his fellow prisoner had first taken the copper coffin, and afterwards a leaden one, both of which were broken up and sold. The proceedings were adjourned for a month. Meantime, in consequence of List's information, a marine store dealer, named John Brett, has been apprehended as receiver of the stolen property. He was remanded for a week, reserving his defence.

The two natives of Marseilles, Antoine Aimé Hugon and Hugon Beverly, father and son, were brought up on remand on Monday, charged with causing to be made a press and sixteen dies for the purpose of coining Turkish money. The scheme of fraud appears to have been on a very extensive scale, and the dies are cut for silver

five-plastre pieces, and copper plastre and half-plastre pieces. The inquiry was again adjourned, liberty being granted to put in bail to the amount of 400*l.* each.

Mr. Thomas Moss, managing clerk for the house of Otho Hanson and Co., of Birmingham, has been brought before the Birmingham magistrates, charged with being concerned with Antonio Calvocorresi, already committed, in the Turkish coining affair.—Calvocorresi and Moss were convicted on Wednesday before the Recorder of Birmingham. A respite was prayed: judgment was postponed till next session, and the convicts were liberated on bail.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, Mr. Commissioner Evans has confirmed the adjudication of bankruptcy against James Perkins, of New Cross, and of Grocers' Hall-court, Poultry, auctioneer. It will be remembered that this person had received large sums of money as "differences" from members of the Stock Exchange, and that when the result of his speculations proved adverse, he refused to pay those due from himself. The adjudication of bankruptcy was made upon an acceptance which the bankrupt had given to one of his creditors. It was disputed on the ground that he was not a trader; but the Commissioner, in an elaborate judgment, held that there was no pretence for the objection; and he further refused an application to stay the advertisement in order to appeal. From the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the antecedents of the bankrupt, great interest is taken in the result by members of the Stock Exchange.

Another man has been apprehended as being concerned in the fabrication of copper plates for the purpose of forging ten-rouble notes of the Bank of Russia, and on which charge three men were last week examined at Lambeth police-court. The man last taken into custody is a brassfounder, named William Worley, employed at the Woolwich Arsenal, who acknowledges his complicity in the matter. All the four prisoners have been remanded, to allow of the production of further evidence, bail for one only, John Webster, being accepted.

The explosion of two firework shops in the month of July has excited the inhabitants of the neighbourhood where it took place to look to their own safety by taking measures to prevent the traffic in such dangerous merchandise. Mr. Samuel Drewell, artist in fireworks, whose place of business is directly opposite the scene of the calamity referred to, was summoned by the inspector of nuisances before Mr. Elliott, at Lambeth police-court, to answer a charge of selling fireworks; but from a defect in the evidence the summons was dismissed.

The Middlesex magistrates have heard and disposed of a vast number of new applications for licenses and renewals of licenses for music from proprietors of places of public amusement and public-houses. Many were granted; several renewals were refused because the parties had not sent in petitions, or caused notices to be served (as required by the standing orders) for the license to be transferred.

At Newcastle there has been a quarrel between the barristers and the recorder of the Quarter Sessions Court. The recorder, Mr. W. Digby Seymour, had fixed his own time for holding the sessions, and the barristers complained of this as most inconvenient. So when the recorder took his seat on the bench this week, there was only one barrister in attendance. The others had held a meeting, and had resolved not to go near him. All the prosecution briefs, therefore, fell into the hands of a solitary pleader, Mr. Lewers, who was robbed, and into the hands of two solicitors, who pleaded by permission of the judge. On the grand jury returning with the last bill, the learned recorder said he had a perfect right to fix the session to suit his own convenience, and justified himself in making the change he had. The conduct of the bar on that occasion was most unprofessional and uncourteous, and was both a scandal and an outrage to public justice and decency. He had always been animated by a desire to consult the convenience of the inhabitants of the town, and whatever course his professional brethren might take towards him, he trusted always to administer even and impartial justice.

Mr. J. P. Brown, Secretary to the National Brazilian Mining Association, was summoned before Alderman Salomons to answer a charge of indecent assault upon an Irish servant girl out of place, named Catherine Parsell. She represented that the defendant had enticed her into his office, in Throgmorton-street, under pretence of finding her a situation; but her story was a perfect tissue of contradictions. The complainant was supported in her charge by Richard Amor, a lawyer's clerk, whom she styled "her friend," and who it seems has supported her for the last three months. The evidence of the "friend," however, was anything but friendly to her cause. Eventually the summons was dismissed, the alderman assuring Mr. Brown that he left the court without the slightest imputation on his character. There appeared to be no doubt that the whole affair was a vile conspiracy to extort money.

Mary Ann Williams was charged at Worship-street police-court with stealing a carpet-bag, containing property to the amount of 135*l.*, belonging to Mr. Wincey. The prosecutor had arrived per train from Exeter, and went into a confectioner's shop, where he placed his carpet-bag against the counter, and sat down. The prisoner immediately entered the shop, seized the bag, and handed it to a man outside, who made off with it.

The woman was taken. The prisoner declared her innocence, but, finding the magistrate resolved to commit her for trial, she pleaded Guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, the examination meeting in the case of John Dales and Benjamin Dales, builders, who carried on business at Great George-street, Westminster, at Times Wharf, Pimlico, in South Lincolnshire, and in Canada West, has been adjourned for two months, for the purpose of enabling the assignees to make necessary inquiries respecting the accounts.

The Lord Mayor persists in his persecution of street fruitsellers. On Wednesday, a poor girl, the daughter of a mechanic, and one of a family of nine children, was fined a shilling, or two days' imprisonment, for selling fruit in Cannon-street. A policeman was the only witness against her, not a single inhabitant of Cannon-street appearing. Anybody who is acquainted with Cannon-street during business hours, as well as at other times, must know that to talk of creating an obstruction with a fruit-basket in a street like that is a got-up story.

At Greenwich, two young men, respectfully connected, were charged with having trespassed in Westcombe Park for the purpose of catching rabbits. They were convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, adjudication of bankruptcy has been given against Mr. David Laing Burn, a merchant, of St. Michael's House, Cornhill, St. James's-street, and Kensington Palace-gardens. The petitioner was Mr. T. D. Neave, merchant, of St. Michael's House, Cornhill. The liabilities, it is said, are very heavy, including large amounts on account of a joint-stock company. Mr. C. J. Dillon, the late lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, has received a second-class certificate.

Lieutenant Francis Higginson applied to Mr. Alderman Salomons at the Guildhall for a summons against the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on a charge of not having made a return of their shareholders to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies. It appears that Mr. Higginson had not given the company notice of his intention to apply for a summons, and Alderman Salomons refused to entertain his application until he had done so. The applicant got into a highly excited state, and was finally removed from the court.

A meeting of Middlesex magistrates took place on Thursday for the despatch of county business. The court was occupied in the first place with financial matters. The prison reports were favourable, and there had been a gradual decrease in the number of prisoners in Coldbath-fields Prison. The plan for tunnelling under the House of Correction, at Coldbath-fields, by the Metropolitan Railway, was stated to have been abandoned.

Councill, the man who attempted to murder Mr. Budd, inspector at Woolwich Dockyard, by discharging a pistol at his head some days ago, has been brought up for further examination. It was expected that the wounded man would have been able to attend himself to give evidence, but the surgeon under whose care he is placed stated that it would be quite unsafe for him to appear at present. The case was accordingly again remanded.

About six years since, an Irish gentleman, Mr. John Carden, of Barnane, in Tipperary, was convicted of an attempt to forcibly abduct a Miss Arbuthnot, a Scotch lady, of considerable property, and was sentenced to a justly heavy punishment. He easily got certificates about his health, which led to his release before the expiration of the sentence. He is again plotting to carry away the lady, who entertains the greatest aversion to him, and if prompt steps had not been taken to arrest him, he might have repeated the attempt with his rough retainers, his fire-arms, carriage, and bottle of chloroform.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

SUICIDE AT DOVER.—Mr. Godden, corn factor, of Ashford, about thirty years of age, has for several months past been a frequent visitor at a house of ill-fame at Dover. He arrived from Ashford on Friday night, intending to proceed in the morning to Canterbury, where he had business. On his arrival he repaired to the house above described, and there remained the night. According to the statement of the people of the house, he was just upon the point of leaving next day, when he returned to the bedroom under the pretence of fetching something left behind, shortly after which they were startled by a loud report. On the room being entered, the deceased, it is stated, was found weltering in blood, flowing from a wound in the side of his head inflicted by his own hand with a revolver that was lying by his side. Life was then scarcely extinct, but before medical assistance could arrive, he had ceased to breathe.

THE MURDER AT ROTHERHAM.—A coroner's inquest has been held on the body of Sally Hare, who, as it is alleged, was murdered by her sweetheart, a man named Whitworth. Before her death a statement of the case was taken down from her lips in the presence of a magistrate. From this it appeared that the prisoner deliberately cut her throat without any provocation on her part immediately after making improper overtures to her, which she repelled. The prisoner, on the other hand, made a statement, alleging that the deceased snatched a

knife from his hand, and that in the scuffle which ensued her throat was accidentally cut. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Whitworth.

IRELAND.

THE GALWAY PACKET SERVICE.—An entertainment was given on Monday by the directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, on board the *Pacific*, lying in Galway Bay, about to sail for St. John's and New York, on her second voyage to America. The chair was occupied by John Orrell Lever, Esq., and among the company present were Viscount and Lady Bury, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., the Rev. Peter Daly, &c. In the course of the evening, the Rev. Mr. Daly proposed—"Success to the Company," coupled with the health of Lord Bury. The reverend gentleman stated that, in a period of three months, above 3000 passengers have passed through Galway to and from America, and upwards of 4000 tons of valuable goods. Lord Bury dwelt at some length on the importance of the object which would be accomplished by the establishing of this route between England and America, and said they hoped to prove to the people of the United States and the colonies that it would be for their interest to favour this line. Mr. Lever contradicted the statement that it was in contemplation to run steamers from Foyne to America during the winter months. Mr. Roebuck described the benefits which would arise from the success of this undertaking, in bringing England into closer communication with America, and, above all, in strengthening the bonds of friendship and good-will between Ireland and America.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Privy Council on Monday, the Marquis of Drogheda was sworn a member, and took his place at the board.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.—The landed estates for sale in the ensuing month are those of the Earls of Arran, Portarlington, and Kenmare, and the Meath estates of Mr. Charles P. Leslie, M.P. for Monaghan. A petition for sale was lodged last week by the Rev. Mr. Newenham, son-in-law of the Earl of Mountcashel. The rental of the property amounts to 4000*l.* per annum. There will be for sale in November upwards of 500 lots, producing a net rental of upwards of 85,000*l.* a year, which, upon a rough calculation, may be expected to realise 800,000*l.*

GALWAY AND AMERICA.—The *Pacific* steamer has sailed from Galway, having on board 337 passengers and a full cargo. Lord and Lady Bury were among the passengers. His Lordship is armed with plenary powers to conclude mail contracts with Newfoundland and the United States Governments. Over 100 persons were disappointed in obtaining berths.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.—The *Limerick Chronicle* states, that at a meeting held on Monday on the subject of starting a steamer from Foyne, the Mayor presided, and it was resolved to apply to the Lord-Lieutenant to send down the Commissioners of the Harbours of Refuge in Ireland to report upon the Shannon. Committees were formed from the Chamber of Commerce Harbour Board, and continue to put themselves in communication with the railway companies in the south of Ireland and England, to ascertain what facility they would afford for transfer of merchandise, as also with the directors of the Cunard line of packets.

AUSTRALIA.

THE news received this week is from Melbourne to the 16th, and Sydney the 11th of August.

From Melbourne we learn that the Parliament stands further prorogued, and it is not anticipated that it will meet for despatch of business until October. Pending the introduction of the new system of mining, the gold-fields are contributing an average yield, which will bear comparison with the first periods of previous years. The *Shanassy* Government had, during the month, strengthened its position by the determination it has shown to grapple practically with many of the disadvantages under which the mining and other industrial interests of the colony have laboured.

Railway works in the colony advanced but slowly. The contractors for the Sandhurst line had not proceeded with that energy which had been looked for. The line from Geelong to Ballarat had not been commenced, but it was understood that the contractors would break ground before the end of August.

Three nuggets, of the aggregate value of 14,000*l.*, were being exhibited in Melbourne, previous to being shipped. These were taken out in the Ballarat district, and were about to be shipped to London. One specimen, of pure gold, weighs over 2100 ounces.

The political news from Sydney is of interest. The Electoral Bill may be said to have passed through a committee of the whole House. The outlines of the new representative system are now determined, at least so far as the Legislative Assembly is concerned. The number of members has been fixed at 78—an addition of 10 to the number originally proposed in the bill. The new members have all been given to country constituencies and Sydney is to enjoy only eight members, instead of

nine, as the Ministers wished. Manhood suffrage has been adopted with a residuary qualification of six months in one district. But this extension of the franchise has been coupled with a property suffrage, by which owners of freehold and leasehold properties, occupants of premises, and lessees of crown lands, will enjoy a secondary vote. A special representation has been conceded to the gold-diggers, who are enfranchised by a six months' holding of a miner's right. By a considerable majority the principle of the ballot has been adopted, the majority as well as the minority containing leading men both from the Conservative and Democratic ranks; for some on both sides demand it as a necessary measure of protection, while others again, on both sides, consider open voting necessary to the preservation of their political influence.

The Chinese Bill imposing a tax of 10*l.* on every Celestial landing in the colony has had its progress suddenly arrested in the Upper House, the members of which expressed great doubts as to the truth of the popular allegations against the Chinese, and sent the Bill to a select committee to make inquiries.

In the Legislative Council, it was stated by the Solicitor-General that the telegraph between Sydney and Albany would be completed by the early part of October (the present month), when the three colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia will be brought into immediate communication with each other.

AMERICA.

THE *Persia* has arrived at Liverpool, bringing New York advices to the 29th ult.

Captain Townsend, of the slave-vessel *Echo*, had been again remanded. He was admitted to bail.

A despatch from Governor Denver, of Kansas, states that gold had been discovered in the vicinity of Pike's Peak. The explorers had found gold on the Arkansas, embracing an extent of country of more than 300 miles.

The deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans on the 28th ult. were 68.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the city and county of New York was held in New York on the 27th, to adopt measures to secure the election of E. D. Morgan for Governor.

Sixteen houses in Portland-street, St. John's, New Brunswick, were destroyed by fire on the 26th ult.

From California we have the following news:—The State election had resulted in the triumph of the Administration wing of the Democracy by a very large majority. A duel between George P. Johnson, editor of the *National*, and W. J. Ferguson, of Sacramento, ended in the latter having his thigh broken. The distance was six paces; about seventy people were present.

The castaway Japanese picked up by the British vessel *Caribbean* were still on board that ship, which had returned to San Francisco. The captain insisted on keeping them until he could place them on board one of her Majesty's vessels.

A letter received in San Francisco from Raiatea Society Islands reports the dethronement of the king. Tamatoa (a son of Queen Pomare) had been installed in the vacant throne. The dethroned monarch had gone to Tahiti. A proposition had been made to the United States' Consul for the annexation of the island to the United States, but the scheme appears to have been conducted by the resident Americans.

At Fraser River the miners are gathering from five to fifty dollars' worth of dust per day. The Indians were troublesome, and several white persons had been killed by them. Apprehensions prevailed that the Indians contemplated a general uprising against the intrusive miners. The British Governor is opposed to the American settlers assuming the right to chastise their foes whenever they deem the provocation sufficient.

With regard to the Indian war in Oregon, we learn that the troops, under Colonel Wright, had marched into the region of the hostile tribes. On the 15th of August, Lieutenant J. K. Allen, with fifteen men, was ordered to surprise and attack a party of Indians at Fort Simcoe. He succeeded in the enterprise, capturing 21 men, 50 women and children, and a number of horses and cattle, but was mortally wounded in the conflict, and died in a few hours after reaching camp.

Late advices from the South Pacific state that steamships were about to be run from Valparaiso to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, and from Valdivia to Ancud. The reports from the mines were favourable. The population of Chili had been increased by 119,199 souls in the four years since 1854. Peru had suffered in her material interests from the late election agitation. A war against Ecuador was talked of. The Bolivian army had been reduced to one-half its usual strength. Crude ores of all descriptions may be freely exported from the republic under a late Government decree. Señor Carrion had been elected Vice-President of Ecuador. All the foreign vessels at Callao had obtained charters for the guano islands. The trade of Valparaiso had improved greatly.

By the *Vanderbilt*, we have dates from New York to the 2nd inst. There is no political news. There was no change in the condition of the Atlantic cable at Trinity Bay up to the 29th ult.

It was stated at Hog Island on the 29th ult. that a schooner from the West Indies had put in there and run ashore in Rip Shore Inlet, and that all hands, except the captain and cook, had died of fever. Assistance had been sent to her.

Galveston papers of the 21st ult. state that the Northern Camanches, Kiowas, and a part of the *Apaches*, numbering fourteen Indian bands in all, have declared war against Texas.

The British Admiralty have contracted with a house in Quebec for 45,000,000 feet of ship timber, of which 5,000,000 feet of live oak are included, to be delivered within two years from next November, at her Majesty's dockyards at Sheerness, Woolwich, and Plymouth.

The trial of Dr. Webster, dentist, charged with committing a criminal assault on a patient under the influence of chloroform, took place on September 29. A verdict of not guilty on the capital charge, but guilty of an attempt, was rendered. A new trial was moved.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A BRIC OF WAR MISSING.—Apprehensions are entertained relative to the safety of the 12-gun brig *Sappho*, Commander Fairfax Moresby, which vessel left the Cape of Good Hope for Australia on the 8th of January, since which nothing has been heard of her. The *Sappho* may have got dismasted in a hurricane, and have made for some of the East India or Seychelles Islands, from which no intelligence could reach. Orders were despatched to Sir Frederick Grey in August to send a steamer to follow in the presumed track of the *Sappho*, in hopes of gaining some information, the result is not yet known.—*United Service Gazette*.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The fourteen battalions at Woolwich, the majority of which have been reduced to the most scanty proportions in consequence of the draughts despatched to India, are in a fair way of being speedily reinforced to their original numbers. During the present month some of the battalions have registered from ten to sixteen recruits each per day, the whole of whom are young men of the most useful class.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.—In consequence of the destruction of the *Austria*, the Admiralty are using every precaution to prevent the possibility of so fearful a calamity occurring on board any of her Majesty's steamships, and orders have been issued for experiment to be made with Horsey's patent, which consists of a steam-cock at the top of the boiler, from which pipes extend all over the ship, so that on fire occurring in any part of a vessel it may, by simply turning the cock, be deluged with steam and extinguished.

NEW LINER.—The line-of-battle screw steamer *Hood*, 91, building at Chatham, is so far completed that she will be fit to be launched this year, if required. The machinery with which she is ordered to be fitted is of 600-horse power.

A GALLANT MILITIA CORPS.—Sheerness has been the scene of most unsoldierlike conduct on the part of the North Cork Rifle Militia in garrison there. On Thursday last a seaman was pursued by some of the militiamen, armed with their belts. The poor fellow rushed into a shop for shelter. He was followed by his assailants, who inflicted severe wounds on him, broke up chairs and tables for weapons, and made slings for stones. Some townspeople and two policemen interfered, and secured one man, whom they detained until a picket should arrive. The picket, however, no sooner saw one of their comrades in custody than they rushed to his rescue with drawn bayonets, and the police had to let him go and make their escape as best they could. For about an hour the pickets were rushing about the town in a state of frenzy, and many persons were seriously injured by stones. The officers do not appear to have taken measures to repress this conduct. The shops were all closed and business suspended. The men went about the town knocking down all who attempted to oppose them. This agreeable state of things lasted till Monday, when Superintendent Green arrived at Sheerness with a strong body of county constabulary, and waited upon the Commander-in-Chief and the commanding officer of the North Cork Rifles. The latter pledged himself that none of his men should be allowed to leave their barracks, and it was anticipated that all would go well that evening. At dusk, however, a body of the militiamen came into the town and attacked a fisherman going to his boat; they beat him so severely about his head with their sticks that hardly a feature remains distinguishable. They then commenced breaking windows. At the time they were thus engaged a picket of one hundred Cork Rifles, under the charge of a commissioned officer, stood silent spectators of the acts of their comrades. As it was found that none of the pickets would act to protect the townsfolk, application was made to the Royal Artillery for assistance. One hundred men of this corps, under the command of Captain Wrangham, were despatched in aid of the civil authorities, and the Rifle pickets were ordered to barracks. The Royal Artillery proceeded forthwith to clear the town of the militiamen, many of whom took forcible possession of houses to evade apprehension. The inhabitants followed the Artillery picket and cheered them most heartily. Within half an hour Blue Town was cleared, to the great joy of the inhabitants. On Tuesday the chief con-

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

stable, Captain Ruxton, and two magistrates arrived at Sheerness, and an investigation was instituted at the Colonel Commandant's office, the result of which, it is hoped, will be the immediate removal of the North Cork Rifle Militia from Sheerness. Strong pickets of the Artillery have been placed around the fortifications to prevent the Rifles from leaving barracks.

THE DEFEATERS.—Her Majesty's corps of Yeoman Warders have received undress uniforms in lieu of the gold-embroidered tunics hitherto worn by them, which are now only to be worn on State occasions. Yesterday the warders appeared in their new tunics of blue cloth, slashed and turned up with red.

FORTIFICATIONS AT GRAVESEND.—On Tuesday contracts were issued by the Government for the construction of the new fortifications and buildings at Gravesend and Tilbury Fort. In the course of the month the Terrace-pier and gardens at Gravesend will pass into the hands of Government, when the contemplated works to facilitate the landing and embarkation of troops at this port will be immediately commenced. Contracts were also issued for the construction of a breakwater in front of the redoubt at Eastbourne.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

THE last American mail brings details of the loss of the Austria steamship. This calamity will take rank among the most terrible disasters of the kind, for it is feared that out of six hundred souls believed to be on board, no less than 580 met with a watery grave or perished in the flames. The fire broke out in the forward stowage, and appears to have been occasioned by an insane attempt to fumigate that part of the vessel by means of burning tar. The fire ran rapidly aft, causing the passengers to crowd on the poop, from whence they were compelled, some of them being enveloped in flames at the time, to jump into the water. The scenes that took place were of the most heartrending character—husbands and wives, parents and children, embracing each other as they tossed themselves into the sea, or perishing in each other's arms. Not more than twenty or thirty escaped in the boats, and by far the largest number of those rescued by the French bark, Maurice, held on to the bowsprit. Only six women were saved. The passengers were chiefly Germans, as the Austria was a Hamburg steamer.

A railway collision, by which one guard was killed on the spot, and another so seriously injured that his life is despaired of, took place at the Six-mile Bottom Station of the Newmarket branch of the Eastern Counties line, on Saturday night. The injured men were the guards of a train of empty horse boxes, which was returning to London; they were setting in the break at the rear of the train, when a goods train which left Newmarket a few minutes after the first ran into it, smashing up the break and killing one man on the spot. An inquest has been held on the body of the unfortunate man; verdict "Accidental Death."

Another dreadful colliery accident occurred on Wednesday at the Primrose Colliery, Pontardawe, nine miles from Swansea. Two hundred men were in the pit when the accident occurred. The men went to work at six o'clock in the morning, and about half-past eight one of the men came running up from the pit stating that "the whole place was full of sulphur and that all the men were killed." The alarm spread rapidly through the surrounding villages. Within a short time there were found some colliers heroic enough to risk their lives in their endeavours to save those of their fellow-workmen. Two brave fellows (one named William Lewis, 60 years of age, a married man with several children, and Griffith Gibbs, aged 18 years), who were thus engaged, fell a sacrifice, being suffocated by the fatal choke-damp. The overman also descended, was rendered insensible, and was afterwards conveyed out of the pit. When the foul air had sufficiently cleared off for a descent, several of the colliers volunteered their services, and within a few minutes the lifeless bodies of fourteen workmen were brought up and laid side by side near the pit's mouth. There are also seven dead horses now lying in the pit. Mr. Thomas Evans, Government inspector of coal mines, has made an inspection of the pit in order to acquaint himself with the various scientific details necessary for the inquest, which was opened on Thursday.

On Wednesday the adjourned inquest on the late catastrophe at Page Bank was held. A great amount of evidence, which was almost purely of a technical character, having been received, Mr. T. C. Forster, viewer, of Newcastle, said he decidedly thought every precaution had been used in the mine to ensure the safety of the men. The inquest was again adjourned.

John Linsley, who lived in Gravel-lane, Southwark, with several others, was engaged to accompany the removal of a large boiler weighing upwards of twenty-five tons from the makers' in the Southwark-road to some works at the other side of Ealing. The ponderous mass, drawn by twenty horses, arrived at Ealing, when a stoppage was made. At the moment of again starting Linsley suddenly fell to the ground, and the wheels of the carriage passed over him. He was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where he remains without the slightest hope of recovery.

PEOPLE laugh amazingly in Paris at the melancholy example of the extent to which flattery can be carried, afforded by the account in the *Moniteur* of the Emperor's doings at Châlons. That journal speaks of the manoeuvres commanded by his Majesty as a "remarkable progress in the art of war," and expresses reverential astonishment at the "calm" which the Emperor maintained while giving the word of command for such wonderful performances.

There is a rumour that the Emperor and Empress are going to pay a visit to the Pope, in March next, the Empress having made a vow long since to make a pilgrimage to Rome. It is said that on their return they will stay some time with the King of Sardinia at Turin.

M. de Castelnau, appointed French Consul at Siam, has arrived at Bangkok, the capital of that country, and was received by the two Kings of Siam on the 18th of August. A demand has been addressed to the Court of Siam on the subject of the Siamese authorities not having executed several clauses of the treaty lately signed by M. de Montigny.

A grand field-day at the Châlons camp brought the military manoeuvres there to a conclusion on Saturday. The Emperor and Empress were present, accompanied by a numerous staff. There were, in addition to the display of military skill, a series of amusements, in which horse-racing and steeple-chasing played the most distinguished part. On Sunday they attended mass at the camp, performed by the Bishop of Nancy, at a large military altar erected in front of the Imperial quarters. The infantry were drawn up at each side of the altar, the cavalry and artillery forming the third side of a square in front. The Emperor distributed several decorations for services in the Crimea. The Imperial couple visited the ancient town of Rheims on Monday. The Mayor issued a proclamation, the old cathedral was ornamented, bishops arrived, and the people were enthusiastic. In the afternoon, the Imperial party reached the cathedral amid great display on the part of the ecclesiastics, and an exhibition of children who were fortunate enough to have been born on the same day as the Prince Imperial. There was a banquet at the archiepiscopal palace, and in the evening a Town-hall ball, with the town illuminated.

A report having gone abroad that the officers and soldiers on leave belonging to the French army have been ordered to rejoin their regiments, the *Moniteur* announces that the story is a fiction.

An officer of Engineers is about to be appointed to a mission to Brazil, and the object of the mission is said to be the arrangement of the boundary between Guiana and that empire.

The French Government has received accounts from Tetuan, in Morocco, announcing that the Spanish Consul in that place and French Vice-Consul had been assassinated. The first was a Moor, and the second a Frenchman, who had been for a long time established at Tetuan. It is believed that the two Governments will adopt energetic measures to obtain satisfaction. Advices from Toulon state that the squadron at that place continues to make preparations for departure. It is positively asserted that it will be despatched to Tetuan.

The marriage of Marshal Pélissier with Mademoiselle Paniega has taken place at St. Cloud. The Emperor and Empress, Madame Montijo (to whom the bride is said to be very nearly related), Prince Jerome, Prince Napoleon, Princess Mathilde, the Murats, together with a numerous assemblage of dignitaries, Ministers, Marshals, &c., were present. The *Times* says:—"Marshal Pélissier, Duke de Malakoff, is said to be in his sixty-seventh year; his Duchess in her thirty-third. She had been living for some time with Madame Montijo, and constantly appeared with her in Parisian society for two winters back. She seemed to be regarded almost in the light of an adopted daughter. Much is reported of the generous splendour displayed in the Emperor's presents to the new-married pair. Could the resources placed by a liberal and enthusiastic people at their sovereign's disposal be more gracefully distributed? Some of the Paris papers have said that the spacious mansion in the Champs Elysées, known as the Hôtel d'Albe, has been bestowed on Madame Montijo. If this be the case, it will probably become her permanent residence, and may soon again be adorned with the presence of other members of the family. It is possible that other splendid alliances are yet in store. Pélissier, who, all accounts agree, went through the interesting ceremony with remarkable self-possession, was not supposed to be what is called a marrying man."

Marshal Pélissier will, soon after his marriage, set out for England. There is no intention of recalling him from his diplomatic post, nor is the Marshal at all desirous of quitting England. On the contrary, the longer he lives there the more he likes it. He feels a strong desire for the duration of the present friendly relations between the two countries. Something is said of one part of his mission which is not yet effected.

PORTUGAL.

We learn from the *Press* that the two French men-of-war now in the Tagus have no other object but that of conveying back the French ambassador at the Portu-

guese Court, in case the negotiations about the Charles-Georges should not be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Another Paris journal informs us that Portugal has proposed arbitration by a third Power, but that France has refused to accept it.

TUSCANY.

The birthday of the Grand-Duke was celebrated at Florence on the 7th. The few thousand troops paraded in the parks made a gallant show, and the people everywhere were as usual gay and merry. The appearance of the Prince, however, called forth no display of enthusiastic greetings. Most of the foreign representatives were absent.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa states that the increase of a quattrino in the price of cigars (a Government monopoly) has created such discontent in Tuscany that many have given up the use of tobacco. Those who appear in public smoking cigars are often very rudely stopped and requested to throw them away, by which quarrels have become very frequent.

SPAIN.

The Progressists of Saragossa have elected a committee whose members are favourable to Government.

Advices from Barcelona state that a powder magazine in that town had blown up by an accident; there have been several persons killed and wounded.

The official *Gazette* announces that the Queen has received the Marquis de Turgot, at a private audience, to take leave. Her Majesty expressed her regret at his leaving Madrid, and assured him of her esteem for himself and his country.

From the late census it appears that some parts of Spain are very much over-peopled, while others, remarkable for their fertility, are almost without inhabitants; yet, strange to say, hundreds of the population emigrate annually to Algiers and South America. According to the report of the commission, the population is 15,464,330; but there is reason to believe it amounts to upwards of 17,000,000.

It is rumoured that a Spanish mission, on board the steamer Vasco, has discovered two islands on the coast of Africa, and taken possession of them.

The zeal of the anti-Protestant journals has been aroused in Spain by the arrival at Vigo and other places of a number of copies of a Spanish Protestant paper, called the *Alba*, which is published in London.

The Carlist party appears to be taking advantage of the preparations for the elections to endeavour to excite an interest in favour of the Conde Montemolino, but the Government is fully on its guard.

It seems to be probable that Spain will take some decisive measures against Mexico. She possesses disposable forces for this purpose, and it is stated that 70,000,000 of reals have been deposited in the treasury to meet the expenses.

On Sunday next the Progressists will assemble in their different districts to make, if possible, a final selection of their candidates.

A letter from Manila, dated the 4th of August, states that the Spanish troops destined for Cochin China were exercised daily, and were in a high state of efficiency.

The Spanish expedition to punish the Riff pirates has been postponed till the affair with Mexico is settled; but in the mean time some light armed vessels are ordered to cruise off the Riff coast, to protect shipping from attack by the pirates.

RUSSIA.

It is reported from Warsaw that the older generation of Polish nobles, who knew the first Napoleon by sight, gave an exceedingly cordial reception to Prince Napoleon, whose likeness to his illustrious uncle is very striking. Some who still have visions of an independent kingdom of Poland were delighted to make the personal acquaintance of a man who is known to have strong sympathies for the Poles.

The committee of nobles in the Government of Wilna has taken the following among other resolutions in regard to the emancipation of the serfs:—The arrangements relative to the amount to be paid annually by each serf after his emancipation are to be completed within twelve years. The amount is to be fixed once for all; that is, that no periodical changes are to be made. The peasant's house and garden are not to be separated from the estate of the landed proprietor, and, consequently, they are to remain his property. The peasants may either farm the land from the proprietors or purchase it.

A letter from St. Petersburg says that the manner in which the kingdom of Poland is now governed differs essentially from the régime established in the reign of Nicholas, and many reforms have been effected, by which the happiness and prosperity of the people will be greatly promoted.

PRUSSIA.

The Regency of the Prince of Prussia has been officially proclaimed. The first act of the Prince was to dismiss Von Westphalen, Minister of the Interior, who is succeeded temporarily by Von Flottwell, a statesman who made himself conspicuous in the post of Chief President of the province of Posen. He was, besides, Minister of Finance, and of late held the honourable post of Chief President of the central province of Brandenburg.

A letter of the King of Prussia, transferring his

power to his brother as Regent, has been published. From this document it would appear that the King is convinced of being able, at a future time, to resume his royal functions.

Letters from Berlin testify to the deep and joyful impression made by the settlement of the Regency question. The general satisfaction seems increased by the dismissal of the Minister Von Westphalen.

It is supposed that there will be a complete change in the Cabinet. MM. Auerward, Count Schwerin, MM. Bonin, Pato, de Bethmann, and other leaders of the Constitutional party, are spoken of as likely to be the new Ministers.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the character of the Regent has not been generally understood, and that it is misrepresented. He is by no means opposed to the constitution, and it is his deliberate and voluntary determination to take the oath to respect and maintain the constitution on the opening of the Chambers next week.

SARDINIA.

It is said that the Duke of Chartres, second son of the late Duke of Orleans, is about to enter the Piedmontese army. No opposition is offered by the French Government.

TURKEY.

Letters from Albania inform us that the Governor of Monastir had discovered a conspiracy among the Turks to massacre all the Christians. Three fanatics succeeded in forming at Monastir a conspiracy which embraced 5000 Turks, whose plan was to fall suddenly on the Christians on the 27th of August, when they would be assembled in their churches. All was ready, arms and ammunition, and it only remained to gain over a Bey who exercises great influence in that country. This Bey pretended to assent to the proposition, but denounced the conspiracy to the Governor. The latter commanded that the chiefs of the plot should be arrested.

Accounts from Syria state that the cholera has carried off 30,000 persons at Mecca.

By intelligence from Constantinople of the 6th inst., we learn that numerous public employments had been suppressed, and a reduction of the staff had been resolved on. The troops were generally without pay. Two other battalions had been sent as a reinforcement to Candia, where fresh disturbances had broken out.

The *Esperance* of Athens of the 7th says that armed Candidates had driven off the receivers of taxes, and having demanded a performance of the promises made to the people, the Turks rose on the night of the 4th and ran to the Governor, calling out for the massacre of the whole of the Christians.

There was a rumour that the Montenegrins had taken possession of the heights around the port of Sutorino.

HOLLAND.

The new Liberal Ministry has thought fit to propose to increase the representation of the larger towns, particularly in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, by including in their electoral districts the villages outside the gates, that is, their suburbs, and giving an additional representative to each.

SWITZERLAND.

The hope has now been given up of bringing about an agreement between the Federal Council and the cantonal Government of Geneva on the question of the removal of Italian refugees from that town, as insisted upon by France and Austria. Geneva will not oppose any active resistance to their removal, but will allow it to take place under protest.

DENMARK.

A letter from Copenhagen says:—The Federal Diet was not satisfied with the confidential communication which the Cabinet of Copenhagen had made to them. Persons generally well informed state that the last instructions forwarded to M. Bulow are calculated to satisfy the demands of the Diet. The same letter adds that the various religious sects at Copenhagen have been very active of late. There are American, English, and Swedish preachers, belonging to the Baptist, Mormon, and Methodist congregations, who are endeavouring to propagate their doctrines. M. Mollesward, a Swedish gentleman, is the most remarkable among the Baptist orators. The seceders from the State Church are said to be gaining ground.

NEW ZEALAND.

By way of Sydney we have received a very partial account of the fire at Auckland, but nothing to show its locality or real extent of damage. The *New Zealander* says:—"We have not yet received a detailed account of the amount of the various losses sustained, but from the replies obtained by the Relief Committee there is reason to hope that the total will not much exceed 25,000*l*. Of this sum not much more than 10,000*l* was insured. A good deal of valuable property was saved; on the other hand, much that was so saved was seriously damaged in the removal or by the rain." We are informed that donations for the relief of the sufferers, and also to aid deserving persons of the labouring classes to emigrate to Auckland, New Zealand, will be received by Mr. A. F. Ridgway and Sons, agents to the Provincial Government of Auckland.

INDIA.

TELEGRAPHIC news has this week been received, which must be considered on the whole favourable. One lamentable occurrence is recorded; the disarmed Sepoys of the 62nd and 69th Native Infantry and the native Artillerymen at Mooltan had mutinied and attempted to seize the guns, but were driven back. In this affair the Adjutant of the Bombay Fusiliers and four Artillerymen have been killed. Of the mutineers about four hundred have been killed, and the police, Sowars, &c., are in active pursuit of the remainder. Apart from this episode, the general character of our news from India is such as to corroborate the belief that the flames of insurrection are being effectually got under. It is no longer a general conflagration, but a series of scattered outbreaks, rather annoying than dangerous.

In Oude it seems evident that there has been a considerable defection in the rebel forces. The latest intelligence—that from Allahabad of the 6th of September—represents the bulk of the Oude insurgents that still keep the field to be concentrated at Jagespore, some twenty miles from Sultanpore, on the Lucknow road. They are stated to number about 5000, and to have with them eight guns. A thousand men and twenty-two guns are stationed in a fort at no great distance. When the cold season sets in, the troops collected under Lord Clyde will have no difficulty in crushing any force that can be brought into the field in Oude. It is alleged that the Begum of Lucknow is seeking to make conditions for her own safety by promising the surrender of the Nana Sahib, four of whose emissaries have been captured at Gwalior, endeavouring to tamper with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, who informed their officers of their proceedings. The culprits were executed.

The fugitives who had been driven from Powree on the 22nd of August by Colonel Smith and General Napier, were overtaken and dispersed with great slaughter by Colonel Robertson on the 5th of September.

The Gwalior fugitives had, under the command of Tanta Topee, succeeded, during the last week of August, in taking possession of the town of Julra Patan, where they are stated to have obtained a large amount of treasure and forty guns. After this success, they moved upon Bhopal, but were encountered by the Mhow field force under General Michel, on the 18th of September, dispersed in all directions, with the loss of thirty guns on their side, and very trifling casualties on ours.

In Lieutenant Colonel Walter's despatch to Brigadier Douglas, honourable mention is made of several officers who have greatly distinguished themselves in their posts. Among them are the names of Captain Midhurst, of the 10th Regt.; Captain Ellington, 35th Regt.; Captain Wain, 60th Rifles; Lieutenant Gibb, and Lieutenant Beadon, a very young officer commanding a detachment of the Sikh Irregular Cavalry, who is warmly commended as a "most excellent officer."

CHINA.

LETTERS have been received from Hong-Kong dated 24th August. Lord Elgin had not returned from Japan. Admiral Sir Michael Seymour arrived at Hong-Kong on the 20th August in H.M.S. *Calcutta*. The Admiral touched at Hakodadi on his way. Lord Elgin had proceeded to Jeddo with the steam yacht, which he would present to the Emperor. Sir Michael has been ill with fever.

The French Ambassador, M. Le Baron Gros, and the American Minister, Mr. H. E. Reed, still remain at Shanghai, awaiting the arrival of the Chinese Commissioners to settle the tariffs, &c. Of the Russians left at Tien-tsin we hear nothing.

The Namtow outrage has been avenged. Commodore Stewart and General Van Straubenzee, with a force of some seven hundred men, arrived off Namtow on the 11th of August. The forts were taken and destroyed, but the town was spared, at the solicitation of a deputation from the people. The Chinese soldiers showed considerable resistance, and the casualties among the force were about twelve men wounded. Two unfortunate casualties occurred by the accidental discharge of firearms, by which Captain Lambert, R.E., and Lieutenant Danvers, of the 70th Bengal Native Infantry, lost their lives. Commander Madden, of her Majesty's ship *Sanspareil*, was dangerously wounded by a gingall ball. Much good is anticipated from the promptitude and completeness of the action.

Troubles at Ningpo still continue, created, it is said, by causes similar to those told of a few months ago in connexion with fighting at Fuh-chow-foo, viz. the bad faith of the Government in financial matters—paper money obtaining only a small per-centage of the amount promised.

The Emperor has recalled the mischievous Hwang from the governorship of Canton, replacing him, it is said, by an officer more disposed to live at peace with the foreigner. The signs of a better disposition on the part of the people are also becoming apparent.

At Canton confidence is gradually reviving, and shops are opened; and at Hong-Kong the return of the native domestic servants and labourers was relieving the European population from its indolent distresses.

CHILLI.

THE Chilli Congress closed its session on the 31st of August. One of their last and most important Acts was passing a Bill authorising the Executive to purchase the Valparaíso and Santiago Railway shares. The news from the provinces was rather satisfactory than otherwise. In the agricultural districts in the south appearances were very promising, and it seemed that the crops would be plentiful, notwithstanding the excessive rain which had fallen. An extensive coal mine had been discovered fifteen miles inland from the port of Ancud, in the province of Chiloe.

WEST INDIES.

THE La Plata brings news from Jamaica to the 26th Sept. There is nothing of interest to report from that island.

TRINIDAD.

At this place yellow fever prevailed, and the troops had been removed from the barracks and placed under canvas. There had been partial rain, but more was wanted. The heat during the previous three months had been most intense.

DEMERARA.

The only matter of public importance is a public meeting held to memorialise her Majesty's Government to discontinue the obligations now imposed upon the colonies to provide a return passage for Coolie immigrants.

BARBADOES.

Here the weather was fine, and the health of the island exceedingly good. Business remained dull. The young canes are looking well.

ST. LUCIA.

Dry weather had set in and was threatening to do serious injury to the growing crop. The heat was very great. Her Majesty's steamer *Buzzard*, Commander Peel, arrived on the 20th, and landed a company of the 41st Regiment.

GREKNADA.

The Executive Council met on the 24th, and passed a series of regulations for the raising and enrolment of the militia force. Some sensation had been caused by the proposal to provide stipendiary justices for the out-districts of the island, public opinion being divided upon the expediency of such a measure at present. A continued absence of rain was being severely felt in some parts of the colony.

ST. KITTS.

A few days' rain had made the town of Basseterre somewhat unhealthy, several cases of fever having proved fatal. The prospects for the next crop were very encouraging, and the island altogether in a satisfactory condition. The yeomanry cavalry and the militia volunteers were being drilled, and there is every hope that they will in time prove an efficient protection to the island. The legislative houses were not sitting. A new election is expected in about two months.

CUBA.

Letters from Havannah state that the yellow fever was ravaging the island, which was otherwise in a prosperous condition. The planters complain of the heaviness of the duties of all kinds, which make the price of transport of sugar to the United States amount to sixteen dollars the arroba (26lb.). The Chinese immigrants are said to be well treated, but the number of suicides among them averaging one per week awakens suspicion upon this point. The Spanish writer of this account ascribes this melancholy circumstance to their not having been converted to Romanism.

HAYTI.

A destructive fire occurred at Jacmel on the 15th of August. The most beautiful part of the city, the seat of commerce, says one account, is a heap of ruins. In three hours seventeen buildings, with the Custom-house and offices of the port, were consumed. The loss of property was estimated at 1,382,500 dols. United States currency.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

H.M. GUN-VESSEL *TEAZER* has arrived at Plymouth. Her date from Sierra Leone is August 24. The coast is healthy. The recent expedition up the river Sarcies was not entirely successful, and the Soosoo tribes are gradually approaching Sierra Leone in a threatening attitude. Governor Hill is preparing to repel them and the native militia are in course of enrolment.

Our advices by this ship state that there is little prospect of suppressing the traffic in slaves by the present mode. At Whydah the King of Dahomey will not sell them under 50 dols. or 60 dols. each, but at Cabenda, where the nearest relatives freely offer each other, the price ranges from 15 dols. to 30 dols. only. The number kept ready for sale along the coast causes such a great consumption of nuts that very little export of oil can take place. The dealers calculate that the successful transmission of one cargo of negroes will pay for the loss of four.

The *Teazer* has taken three prizes. She chased the schooner *James Buchanan* for eighteen hours without success, but subsequently caught her owner, who had expended his profits in the General Scott, which had no value but dollars to the value of 1812*l*. for purchasing them.

By the Gambia, which arrived at Plymouth on Monday, we learn that it is reported that the Sunbeam is ashore in the Niger; the Kroomen took to the boats and landed in Bonny river. The true condition of the Sunbeam is unknown. A supercargo is in charge.

The Governor of Accra has started with an expedition of natives to Crobboe, to subdue one of the Ashantee chiefs, who refuses to pay the poll-tax.

At Cape Coast gold and ivory are very scarce, and trade is exceedingly dull.

MEXICO.

Accounts from Mexico report the vomito prevailing extensively at Vera Cruz, and numbers were dying daily. Up to the 5th ult. General Robles had not made a landing, but remained on board the British steamer Clyde, at anchor off the port. It was the impression among a number of persons that he might be called upon to succeed Zuloaga at the head of the Government. The proposition recently offered for the recall of Santa Anna was strongly opposed by General Echegaray, who threatened to join the Liberal army in case the proposition were persisted in. The final success of the Liberals was not doubted. Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister, was still in Mexico, at Tacubaya, where he would remain for several weeks, or until the vomito disappeared sufficiently to render travelling safe.

PERU.

The ex-President of Peru (Echique) had left Valparaiso in a vessel for the north of Peru, with 7000 stand of arms on board, and was expected to land either at Payter or Guasqui. Another revolution was hourly expected in Peru. Trade at Arica was very depressed, on account of the unsettled state of Bolivia. The new mole at Pisco was progressing very satisfactorily. Already 189 feet had been completed. It is to be 2260 feet in length, and built on iron screw piles imported from England. It will, when finished, be the largest and finest work of the kind on the Pacific coast. General Castilla continued to govern the country as President.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

It is reported at Greytown that the American forces now on the coasts of Central America are to support the demands of the United States minister to Central America on the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, for the outrages committed on the United States citizens during the filibuster wars and ravages of the notorious Walker and his band of marauders. The amount claimed is eight million dollars from the government of Nicaragua, and two millions from Costa Rica; the other Central American states expecting to have a call on them of a like nature. The United States minister had already retired from the state of Nicaragua, and was waiting on the Government of Costa Rica.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty continues in excellent health, enjoying her daily walks and rides around Balmoral. The Prince Consort and Prince Alfred shoot daily, in which sport they have been joined by the Count of Flanders and M. de Persigny. The Belgian Prince has, however, now returned to London. On Tuesday, the Queen gave a dance at the Castle to a small party. Her Majesty has also given a ball to the servants and gillies. A short time ago, on the Queen's embarkation at Gravesend, her Majesty undertook to present to the Princess of Prussia a tastefully executed drawing, commemorating the presence of the young ladies who were the fair flower-strewers on the occasion of her Royal Highness's departure, and intended as a souvenir of the event. The Queen was much pleased with it, and graciously promised to present it to her daughter. The Mayor of Gravesend has just received a letter, sent by order of the Princess Royal, in which she says she derives particular satisfaction from the possession of so elegant a record of the names of the young ladies who took an active part in a scene, the beauty of which her Royal Highness only has to regret not having been able at the moment of parting from her native country to enjoy as fully as she felt it. The letter conveys to all those who have united to present so acceptable an offering the warmest and most heartfelt thanks of her Royal Highness.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—After the 9th of November next, the Prince of Wales's 17th birthday, Mr. F. W. Gibbs, C.B., will retire from the office of tutor to his Royal Highness, which he has held since February, 1852, and that Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce will be appointed governor to his Royal Highness. The Rev. C. Tarver will act as chaplain and director of the Prince's studies. The future equerries to his Royal Highness will probably be Major Lindsay, Scots Fusilier Guards; Major Teesdale, C.B., Royal Artillery; Captain G. Grey, Rifle Brigade; and Lord Vallerot.

THE GREAT WESTMINSTER BELL.—Such progress has been made in raising the "Royal Victoria Bell" to its destined dwelling in the Victoria Tower, that it may be

expected immediately to be heard by the inhabitants of the metropolis telling of the flight of time in tones that cannot be mistaken. Great skill and immense labour have been brought to bear in effecting the work. When the bell is raised to its utmost height, it will be hung at a distance of 212 feet from the ground, and at least thirty-six hours will have been employed in severe labour, notwithstanding the aid of admirable machinery, to place it in that lofty position. The weight of the metal to be raised is 15 tons.

BARON WARD.—This famous Yorkshireman, who played so prominent a part at the court of Parma, died last week at Vienna. The history of this extraordinary man is full of remarkable events. He left Yorkshire as a boy in the pay of Prince Lichtenstein of Hungary, and after a four years' successful career on the turf at Vienna, as a jockey, he became employed by the then reigning Duke of Lucca. He was at Lucca promoted from the stable to be valet to his royal highness. This service he performed up to 1846. About that period he was made Master of the Horse to the ducal court. Eventually he became Minister of the Household and Minister of Finance, which office he held when the duke abdicated in 1848. At this period he became an active agent of Austria during the revolution. As Austria triumphed, he returned to Parma as Prime Minister, and negotiated the abdication of Charles II., and placed the youthful Charles III. on the throne; who, it will be remembered, was assassinated before his own palace in 1854. It should be observed that as soon as Charles III. came to the throne, the then Baron Ward was sent to Germany by his patron as Minister Plenipotentiary to represent Parma at the Court of Vienna. This post he held up to the time of his royal patron's tragical end. When the present Duchess Regent assumed state authority, Ward retired from public life, and took to agricultural pursuits in the Austrian dominions. Without any educational foundation, he contrived to write and speak German, French, and Italian, and conducted the affairs of state with considerable cleverness, if not with remarkable straightforwardness. Baron Ward was married to a humble person of Vienna, and has left four children. Perhaps no man of modern times passed a more varied and romantic life than Ward, the groom, statesman, and friend of sovereigns. From the stable he rose to the highest offices of a little kingdom, at a period of great European political interest, and died in retirement, pursuing the rustic occupation of a farmer, carrying with him to the grave many curious *arcana imperii*.

REPRESENTATION OF LEOMINSTER.—The election of a member, in the room of Mr. Willoughby, appointed a member of the Council of India, is expected to take place in the week after next. No opposition is expected, Mr. Wilde, the Liberal candidate, having resigned his pretensions, though he promises at the next general election to make another appeal to the constituency. It is expected, therefore, that the Hon. Captain Hanbury, a brother of Lord Bateman (Lord-Lieutenant of Herefordshire and a large landed proprietor) will be elected without opposition. Mr. Hanbury is a supporter of the present Government.

LORD CHARLES WELLESLEY.—This nobleman, the youngest son of the late Duke of Wellington, died on Saturday. His lordship had, for a long time, been in failing health. He was for ten years in Parliament, and although he never took a prominent part in the affairs of that assembly, he was greatly respected for his amiable qualities.

A SORCERER.—A negro, demi-doctor and demi-sorcerer, is making a furor in Paris—a fine, handsome negro, well-made, covered with diamonds and jewellery, and drawn by a pair of valuable horses in an elegant carriage, living in luxurious apartments, demanding fabulous prices for his drugs, which he administers himself. His room is constantly filled with the credulous and the rich.—*Medical Times*.

EPISCOPAL.—The Archbishop of York, who was to have preached the sermon at the approaching consecration of the parish church of Doncaster, has been obliged to decline that duty, in consequence of his feeble state of health. The consecration sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon.—The Bishop of London has presented to each of his clergy a programme of the order of his approaching visitation, and with it a letter, postponing the charge to the fifth day, on which he hopes to see the whole clergy of the diocese assembled in the metropolitan cathedral.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE AND THE BIBLE IN INDIA.—The Earl of Carlisle has presided at the annual meeting of the Bradford Bible Society. In the course of his address the noble Lord said:—However brilliant have been the feats of our arms, and however heroic the achievements and the sufferings of our countrymen, we must all desire to raise on that vast continent other trophies than those of the avenging sword and other growths than that of the blood-stained laurel. I feel sure that you will be all disposed to agree with me that even in India, even among those to whom we have been obliged to apply all the rough and harsh methods of punishment and conquest, even there we should not seek to introduce the priceless benefits of Christianity itself merely by State influence and by actual compulsion. The Word of God is too precious a thing to be made, under any circumstances, the subject of a bribe or a

threat. I trust now that a Government, conscious of its high responsibilities alike to the parent country and to the subject populations, will speedily obliterate all such painful traces of past convulsions and conflicts. But the spread of Christianity is not properly the work of any Government as such; Christianity marshals her own votaries and marches under her own banners; and so, asking nothing from any Government but a fair field and no favour, will the work—the Godlike work, I had almost said—of evangelising and christianising the heathen go on, relying on its own resources and sufficient for its own victories.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—We are informed that not less than one hundred and fifty MSS. have been received in competition for the two prizes of one hundred guineas, and fifty guineas, on "The Decline of the Society of Friends." The essays thus sent in are very varied in character, quality, and length. Several of them are from America.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTS OF ENGLAND.—A large number of gentlemen assembled on Tuesday, at the College of Dentists, 5, Cavendish-square, for the purpose of discussing the value of electricity as an anesthetic, with the view of testing its merits in dental operations. P. Mathews, Esq., president of the College, read an interesting paper on the subject, in which his experiments, and the mode of experimenting were described, with the aid of various machines, the utility of which he also pointed out. He could not at present admit that electricity is an anesthetic. To be such the operation should be painless, as under the influence of chloroform; but such it is not. Dr. Purland also read a paper on experiments made by him. He did not come to the conclusion that electricity is anesthetic, but he considered that it has something of an electro-biological character, and that if the operator were firm with the patient, and could induce him to think there would be no pain, marvels might be effected. Dr. Elliottson proposed a committee to examine and report upon the subject, which was agreed to. After some further discussion the proceedings closed.

THE PRESBYTERIANS IN FRANCE.—The Scottish Church have established a regular service in Paris. Principal Tulloch (of St. Andrew's), who has been for some months there, is to be the minister for eight months in the year. In the mean time the service, which is performed at the Oratoire, Rue St. Honoré, is carried on by other clergymen, and the Scottish Church are to send from time to time some of their best preachers. Principal Tulloch is described as a most eloquent and impressive preacher. The Scottish Church are, it appears, paying every farthing of the expense, and will probably do so for the next two years.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.—The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to Sir James Outram, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General of her Majesty's Indian Forces, and Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and to his heirs male.

DEATH OF M. VARNHAGEN VON HENSE.—The celebrated Prussian historian died on Sunday evening at half-past eleven. A truer patriot never lived in Prussia. He was—it is now long ago, for he was seventy years old—the husband of that sprightly, genial Jewess, who, under the name of Rahel von Ense, found admirers of her natural and original letter-writing, not merely in Germany, but in England and France. He leagued himself to the Prussian party of progress as far back as half a century ago. His chief excellence in writing the history of his time consists in the treatment of personal details. Always a man of progress, he became more and more of a vigorous Radical the older he grew. There is something touching in the fact that he has outlived only by twenty-four hours the period of reaction, which nobody bore more impatiently than he. Death has come very suddenly upon him; it was only on Friday that he was seen in the streets in apparently unimpaired health.

THE YOUNG DUCHESS'S PROSPECTS.—A punster, who, although ill-natured, must be admitted to be witty, has set about the story that when Mdlle. de Paniega was looking over the splendid trousseau given her by the Empress, she exclaimed, with a sigh, to her friends, who were in ecstasies about the beauties of the present, "Oui, j'aime mieux le présent que le futur."

ADVENTUROUS JUVENILES.—Two girls, aged eleven and nine years, disappeared from the house of their father, Mr. Bacon, of Woolwich Arsenal, residing at Plumstead. Both children were seen by their father safe in bed on Sunday night, but the next morning they were missing. They were thought to have been decoyed away from home, but this turned out to be incorrect. It appears that before leaving home they packed up the whole of their clothes they could obtain in a carpet-bag, and having a small amount of money, they succeeded in leaving their home unobserved: the next that was heard of them was that they called at a shop and obtained a loaf. From this point all trace was lost, and information was given to the police. A detective officer, hearing that two young girls had taken up their quarters at a coffee-shop in Whitechapel, proceeded to the house, and questioned them as to who they were, and where they came from, when, after some little hesitation, they acknowledged they had left the home of their father at Plumstead. They were at once taken charge of and

conveyed to their anxious parents. They stated that they left home unaccompanied, proceeded to Woolwich, where they crossed the river, took the train, and on arriving at Fenchurch-street left their carpet-bag, with directions that it would be called for, at the same time paying the luggage fee. They intended to remain in London, had they not been discovered, until they had spent the whole of the money they had, which was not more than a sovereign. No reason whatever can be assigned by them for being possessed with so strange an infatuation.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—There is to be a show of canaries and other choice British and foreign birds in November. The directors are resolved that the lovers of natural history and the keepers of birds in cages shall have a treat. No exhibition on such a scale has ever before been attempted. The tropical department of the Crystal Palace has been set aside for the purpose. Here the birds, and other tame animals, will be brought under one view; and Mr. William Kidd, whose services have been secured for the occasion, will daily deliver an interesting and familiar lecture on the Philosophy of Bird-keeping, &c. The management of the whole has been entrusted to Mr. William Houghton, who has so ably conducted the various poultry shows at the Crystal Palace.

SUSPECTED ANSON.—The Swansea Harbour Offices were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. Some hundreds of documents have been destroyed, but the most important, such as the counterpart of the harbour and dock and railway bonds, the minute-books, were safely deposited in Milner's safety chest, and escaped uninjured. The premises are insured in the Norwich Union Office. A public inquiry will be held, as there are some suspicious circumstances connected with the occurrence.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON CONFESSION.—The Bishop, at a confirmation at Blackburn, said, that they had heard much, too much, of confession, and that they had been told falsely that the Church had power to forgive sins in the sight of God. It was like a perversion of Scripture truths and of the Church's forms. What was the Scripture truth upon which the advocates of confession rested their case? Was it the text—"Whose sins ye remit they are remitted; and whose sins ye retain they are retained?" Unless they took the Romish doctrine of development, and supposed a meaning attached to the words which was never understood by those who used them, there was no ground for the doctrine of confession in that text. In the visitation of the sick the priest was authorised to move the sick man to make confession of his sin, and to absolve him, but that was only if the sick man felt his conscience troubled; and if they read through that service they would see that the absolution was not an absolution from sin, as understood in the Romish Church, but it meant that the sick man might be restored to the full communion of the Church.

PIRATES.—The Spanish ship the *Bella Carmen*, bound to Manila from Macao, with a rich cargo, was lately attacked near the latter place by two pirate vessels, the crews of which, assisted by about fifty Chinese who were on board as passengers, were driven out of the *Bella Carmen* after a desperate fight, the captain, Don Ramon Pozas, and eleven of his crew being wounded. The ship was obliged to return to Macao, where the wounded received every attention.

A PUPIL OF RAREY.—The Duke of Portland, approving of the system of Mr. Rarey in reference to the taming of horses, sent his groom, James Thompson, to him for instruction. Since Thompson's return to Welbeck he has tried the system on a valuable but very vicious bull, which had become unmanageable. He practised a short time on him in his shed, and then took him into the open park, having only Messrs. J. and A. Field with him as spectators. After operating on the bull for a short time, the spectators lay down between his legs, the beast having nothing attached to him except a cord to his nose. He was as tractable and docile as a child. We augur very favourable results from Mr. Rarey's system amongst beasts as well as horses.—*Nottingham Journal*.

SCHAMYL'S SON.—The *St. Petersburg Gazette* announces that Djemal-Edine, the son of Schamyl, who, after having been made prisoner, had passed several years of his life in Russia, where he received a European education, and afterwards returned to his mountains, has lately died of consumption at Zoul Kadi.

LORD HARRIS.—We are glad to be able to report a considerable improvement in the health of Lord Harris. At the time it was feared he would be compelled to proceed to England at once, but we have good reason for believing that his Lordship does not now contemplate a move. He will, it is said, return to the Presidency in December next.—*Letter from Calcutta*.

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P., ON ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—At the Galway banquet the honourable member said:—"It appears to me that America does not know the position which England holds. She, happily for herself, is beyond the vortex of European politics. She is safe in her position. We are upon the very verge of the crater—the volcano is burning beneath us, and it is only the magnanimous feeling of English hearts that maintains us in our position in Europe. Of that America

knows nothing, and everything which brings us in immediate communication with America teaches her our position, and teaches her her own position with respect to England. Sir, believe it, England stands, in spite of American desire, at the head of the civilisation of the world. I care not in what society I say it, but the liberty of mankind depends upon England. Therefore, our cousins, as they are called—but I shall more properly denominate them our children in America—have to know that the world is to be benefited through England—that the liberty of mankind is to be maintained by her, and that if they wish well to mankind they ought to keep friends with England. And every manifestation of ill-will—I care not from whence that feeling comes—every manifestation of ill-will through the press of America is a disgrace to America herself and not to us, who are the objects of it."

THE BOOK TRADE IN GERMANY.—A Leipzig letter says:—"The international bookselling trade of Germany, France, and England has lately made fresh progress. On the proposition of MM. Firmin Didot Freres, MM. Hachette et Cie., and some other firms of Paris, the Syndicate of the German booksellers has decided that new works in French and English shall, like German works, be announced officially in the advertisement sheet of the bookselling trade of Leipzig. But such advertisements alone will be admitted as come from publishers who are in direct relations with the German trade, and who conform in business to German usages."

CHOLERA IN INDIA.—I have just received official intelligence of the outbreak of cholera in the Cashmere valley. The Maharajah reports that upwards of 100,000 of his subjects have perished in a few weeks. No burst of disease so tremendous has ever been known even in India. It is jumping as usual from station to station. At Rawul Pindie six deaths have occurred in the convalescent depot; in Murree six Europeans died; in Jullundur thirty-six cases, thirteen fatal. Cause everywhere supposed to be drought, but the disease is marching on the plains.—*Letter from Calcutta*.

FIRE.—On Wednesday a fire broke out in the mechanics' shop attached to the works of Messrs. Milne, cotton-spinners, at Lumb, about two miles from Bury. Notwithstanding strenuous exertions the fire spread, until the whole of the premises used for cotton-spinning and logwood grinding were a mass of flames. Towards six o'clock the fire was subdued, but not until the premises were in ruins. The loss has been variously estimated from 1500*l.* to 2500*l.* Messrs. Milne were insured.—*Manchester Guardian*.

ILLEGAL SEIZURE.—At the Liverpool police-court, on Thursday, a produce broker appeared to complain of an act of one of the officers of the Health Committee, by which a quantity of damaged rice had been seized without cause. He said the rice was not intended for human food; it was principally used for cattle and cotton stiffening. Mr. Mansfield said that the act of Parliament only applied to corn, bread, flour, &c., and it was the first time he had ever heard rice called "corn." The seizure was absolutely illegal, and he had no doubt whatever but that Mr. Clark could recover compensation for any loss sustained.

A BALLOON STORY.—A man named Wilson made an ascension in a balloon at Centralia, Illinois. He descended at the farm of a Mr. Harvey. After the grappling iron had been made fast, Harvey, to amuse his children—a boy, aged about four years, and a girl of eight years—placed them in the car and permitted them to ascend several times as high as the rope would allow. Unexpectedly, the grappling iron slipped from the father's hand, and the balloon, with its precious freight, was wafted out of sight. As soon as it was possible, the whole neighbouring country was placed on the alert to watch for the balloon and children. Next morning, at daybreak, a farmer, forty-three miles distant from Mr. Harvey's place, discovered the balloon suspended in the air, attached by the grappling rope to a tree in his yard. He found the youngest child asleep in the bottom of the basket, and the eldest carefully watching over her little brother. They had been wafted about by different currents of air throughout the night, and had come to a halt but a little while before they were relieved. The girl said that as the balloon ascended, she cried to her father to pull it down. She passed over a town where she saw a great many people, to whom she likewise appealed at the top of her voice. This place was Centralia. The balloon was seen to pass over there, but the people little imagined it carried two persons in such danger. Her little brother cried with cold, and she took off her apron, covered him, and got him to sleep. In handling the ropes, she happened to pull one which had the effect of bringing the balloon down.—*New York Day-book*, Sept. 24.

THE GREAT VICTORIA BELL.—It has been found that fresh girders must be erected for the purpose of bearing the weight of the great Westminster bell before it is hung, and for this purpose some delay will be necessary. The cradle will be removed most probably to-day, and the bell will be formally hung on Monday or Tuesday.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return of admissions for six days ending Friday, October 15th, 1858. Number admitted, including season ticket holders, 27,014.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Night, October 15th.
FRANCE.

THERE are contradictory reports in circulation with regard to the Portuguese affair. Ministers met in council yesterday at St. Cloud; and, according to one account, the result was that the offer of mediation was accepted, conditionally.

The *Debats* of this morning states that the Marquis de Piennes, Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, will embark to-day at Lorient, in the steam corvette *Coligny*, as the bearer of the final instructions from the French Government to Admiral Layaud and to the French Ambassador at the Portuguese Court. The *Nord* of to-day says that these instructions are energetic and decisive. "In case of refusal the French Minister will demand his passports, and Admiral Layaud will have recourse to rigorous measures." On the other hand, the *Debats* says that Viscount de Paiva, Plenipotentiary of Portugal in France, was to quit Paris last evening for Lisbon, where he will submit, for the acceptance of his Government, a project of conciliation honourable for both countries. The *Nord* persists in its statement that England is passive in the matter.

A telegram from M. Castillon, French Consul-General at Tangiers, unfortunately confirms the fact of the assassination of the French Vice-Consul at Tetuan.

Orders were received at Toulon on Sunday last for the fleet to take in provisions and be prepared to sail in case further orders should be received to that effect. A report prevails that the fleet is to proceed to Lisbon, and that the Napoleon and *Arcole*, which are now taking in coal, are likewise to proceed to the Tagus. Others said that these ships are to proceed to Tangiers.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin of the 12th inst., says:—"The King and the Queen having left Potsdam this day reached Berlin at half-past one. An immense crowd had assembled and greeted the King with enthusiastic shouts of 'May you speedily return in good health!' 'God bless the King!' The King, much moved, placed his hand on his heart and bowed repeatedly. 'I thank you, my children,' he said. Dense crowds everywhere greeted the royal party with shouts of 'Long live the King!' At Anhalt station the same sympathy was evinced by the multitude. The King covered his face with his hands, and with tears rolling down his cheeks exclaimed, addressing the Prince of Prussia, 'Do you hear those shouts, William? *Aufboldiges Wiedersehen!* Good-by! au revoir!' It is impossible to describe the emotion of the Prince of Prussia. The Queen sobbed aloud, and every man present wept."

TURKEY.

A letter from Beyrout, of the 30th of September, informs us that the caravan of pilgrims from Mecca had returned to Damascus on the 24th ult., but they were reduced by one-half, the cholera having committed great destruction among them. The Sanitary Board at Damascus wished to place them in quarantine, but the pilgrims would not consent, and entered the town.

A sanguinary battle took place on the 24th ult. between two hordes of Bedouins, near Nazareth, now called Neplouse. 450 of the Arabs were killed, and the victors plundered several villages.

The wretches who ill-treated and afterwards murdered an American family at Jaffa had at length been captured.

INDIA.

A letter received by the present mail says a very unpleasant quarrel with Jung Bahadur has just terminated. He has for some time entertained an extreme dislike of the Resident, Colonel Ramsay. About two years ago Jung made his brother, Beem Bahadur, Premier, retaining only the command of the force. He wished to be regarded as something higher than a mere Minister. As he retained all substantive power, he perpetually interfered, and at last grew seriously angry because Colonel Ramsay, according to the precedents of seventy years, looked to the Chief of the Durbar for replies. Instead, however, of frankly expressing his dislike, Jung, when at Allahabad, suddenly produced a list of some thirty charges against Colonel Ramsay, the least trifling of which was that the colonel did not venerate the Hindoo religion enough. The Governor-General, taken by surprise, said something which meant, or which Jung understood to mean, that the Resident should be recalled. Colonel Ramsay was accordingly recalled, and Jung returned to his hills boasting loudly that he had done what no Indian prince had ever succeeded in doing. Colonel Ramsay, on his arrival, explained the charges so completely that there was no alternative but to restore him, and he was accordingly sent back. On his arrival at Patna he received a letter from Jung Bahadur forbidding him to enter Nepal, the Nepaules pleading the Governor-General's promise. A long correspondence followed, and at length the Governor-General, while fully exonerating Colonel Ramsay of all blame, would not force on the Nepaules Durbar an envoy personally distasteful.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, &c.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

CARLYLE'S FREDERICK THE GREAT.

History of Friedrich the Second, called Frederick the Great. By Thomas Carlyle. Chapman and Hall.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

THERE has been of late in periodical literature and its current criticism a good deal of deerying popular and prominent literary men. To join, without our own convictions being gained, in a deprecatory cry of this sort is as far from, and foreign to, our feelings, as to share in the pointless laudation with which this book has been greeted by the great majority of the daily and weekly press. But we believe that the contrast established, for example, in the several cases of Tennyson, Thackeray, and Dickens, between their most recent and their former works, really leads to the inevitable conclusion of a falling off, if not in their powers, at least in the exercise of them. You can hardly conceive "the Virginians" to have been written by the author of the "Snob Papers" and "Vanity Fair." "Little Dorrit" repels, and leaves as thorough a feeling of dissatisfaction as "Nicholas Nickleby," or the "Cricket on the Hearth," warmed and cheered the heart of the reader. And the mouthing vapouring of "Maud" is the very antithesis of the sweet melody of the "Princess," and the suggestive musings of "In Memoriam." We do not go so far as to say that this book of Mr. Carlyle presents, with reference to his works, as prominent and striking a contrast; but yet it is an infinitely inferior performance to those of his writer's former works, which compare most naturally with it—"Oliver Cromwell" and the "French Revolution." This openly avowed opinion we shall endeavour to justify in the sequel, but meanwhile, as a fair and forcible illustration, let those who have read Mr. Carlyle carefully, and recollect his splendid pictures of the death-beds of Louis XV., and Mirabeau, contrast with these the following extract from his narration of the death of Frederick William, the father of his hero:—

Ups and downs there still were; sore fluctuating labour, as the poor King struggles to his final rest this morning. He was at the window again, when the *Wacht-parade* (Grenadiers on Guard) turned out; he saw them make their evolutions for the last time. After which new relapse, new fluctuation. It was about eleven o'clock when Cochius was again sent for. The King lay speechless, seemingly still conscious, in bed; Cochius prays with fervour, in a loud tone, that the dying king may hear and join. "Not so loud!" says the King, rallying a little. He had remembered that it was the season when his servants got their new liveries; they had been ordered to appear this day in full new costume: "O vanity! O vanity!" said Friedrich Wilhelm, at sight of the ornamented plush. "Pray for me, pray for me; my trust is in the Saviour!" he often said. His pains, his weakness are great; the cordage of a most tough heart rending itself piece by piece. At one time, he called for a mirror; that is certain;—a rugged wild man, son of Nature to the last. The mirror was brought; what he said at sight of his face is variously reported: "Not so worn out as I thought," is Föllnitz's account, and the likeliest;—though perhaps he said several things, "ugly face," "as good as dead already," and continued the inspection for some moments. A grim, strange thing.

"Feel my pulse, Pitsch," said he, noticing the Surgeon of his Giants: "tell me how long this will last."—"Alas, not long," answered Pitsch.—"Say not, alas; but how do you (He) know?"—"The pulse is gone!"—"Impossible," said he, lifting his arm: "how could I move my fingers so, if the pulse were gone?" Pitsch looked mournfully steadfast. "Herr Jesu, to thee I live; Herr Jesu, to thee I die; in life and in death thou art my gain (*Du bist mein Gewinn*)." These were the last words Friedrich Wilhelm spoke in this world. He again fell into a faint. Eller gave a signal to the Crown-Prince to take the Queen away. Scarcely were they out of the room, when the faint had deepened into death; and Friedrich Wilhelm, at rest from all his labours, slept with the primeval sons of Thor.

No Baresack of them, nor Odin's self, I think, was a bit of truer human stuff;—I confess his value to me, in these sad times, is rare and great. Considering the usual Historic, Papi'n's-Digester, Truculent-Charlatan

and other species of "Kings," alone attainable for the sunk flunkey populations of an Era given up to Mammon and the worship of its own belly, what would not such a population give for a Friedrich Wilhelm, to guide it on the road back from Orcus a little? "Would give," I have written; but alas, it ought to have been "should give." What they "would" give is too mournfully plain to me, in spite of ballotboxes: a steady and tremendous truth from the days of Barabbas downwards and upwards!—Tuesday, 31st May 1740, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, Friedrich Wilhelm died; ago fifty-two, coming 15th August next. Same day, Friedrich his Son was proclaimed at Berlin; quitted heralds, with sound of trumpet and the like, doing what is customary on such occasions.

Literary gossip has carried to our ears rumours as to the spirit in which Mr. Carlyle approached, and is carrying on, this work. To the current statement we should attach an importance exactly proportionate to the absence of avowed authority for its source; but we believe that the nature of the performance itself, and the strange spirit which is breathed all through it, would itself have suggested a conviction entirely corroborative of the rumour. We do not think that the zeal which prompted the undertaking of the task has been increased, or even maintained, by the closer and nearer discovery, by Mr. Carlyle, of his hero's character, which the progress of the book has brought to him. His motive in undertaking it is nearly obvious, and even if it were not so, is explicitly avowed by himself. The eighteenth century, the era of his special abhorrence, contains for him this one man not even by his own showing altogether good, not eliciting from him credit for anything like disinterestedness and sacrifice, but yet a reality, rough and grim, stern and thorough. This allurements carried him to the task. He thought him a hero; but he finds, as he goes on, some acts to be placed under any category but that of true heroism. He is loth to allow his own mind to entertain the conviction that the estimate of the character of his subject must be lowered, and the whole book seems to bear the evidence of this reluctant and suppressed contest, waged in his own mind and conscience. The enthusiasm, therefore, as a necessary result, seems got up, spasmodic, unreal; and the nervous departure, at every conceivable opportunity and occasion, from the exact line of the story, leaves on the reader's mind the impression that the alternation of other pictures, and the task of their representation, has been prompted by a desire to escape from what, if the subject had proved really attractive, would have usurped and occupied all his energies. In the outset he tells us that Frederick was no hypocrite. In the progress of the book he details to us certain of his hypocrisies. Too faithful to accurate and truthful historic delineation, he does not try to disguise or deny the facts, even if they destroy his theory. He does not try, for it would be futile, to explain away the hypocrisy, but he urges, in palliation, the force of circumstances which made the hypocrisy the more venial. Not upon this undeniable fact alone do we build the theory which we have honestly expressed. This is only typical and representative of other illustrations which might be adduced.

As to the character of the literary execution of the work, allowance being made for that to which we have been adverting, a sort of half worship of his hero, it is enough to say that Mr. Carlyle has written the book. His pictures of battle-fields and of scenes, the strong intuitive hold he takes of men's characters, purposes, and objects, the affinity of his mind to whatever is strong and forcible in human nature, the pathos into which he is led by any meditation upon the mysteries of humanity, and the stern rigour of even his most playful moods—all are shown here, as he has shown them before. You actually see the lines of Kurfürst, Hohenzollerns, Kaisers, Margraves, and Electors, kneading with their kingly power the Prussian state into existence and solidity. You trace the gradual fusion of the two elements of the Prussian people, whose traces and mark they still bear—the Pagan, Wendish savagedom which is the real basis of their nature—and the colonising and christianising German influence, which connected the dreary sands of Brandenburg and Prussen with the then system of European policy, under the German Empire—all this is most pictorially, and

with equal truthfulness, told. On such merits we might dwell continuously, and for many pages; but we wish to record not so much those general characteristics of Mr. Carlyle—which he has shown in his every other book as well as in this—as what we believe to be the specific faults of the production.

We may astonish by our audacity; but if there be one impression which we have gathered from the study of these volumes stronger than another, it is that their meaning, if not their intention, is a defence of iron despotism and irresponsible kingly power against the doctrines of freedom and self-government. Mr. Carlyle has been gravitating, more or less determinately, this way for the last ten years. Starting as he did with his cardinal doctrine of hero worship, and elevating then the talkers—whether prophets, priests, or poets—to as high a position as the workers, whether kings or religious fanatics, he has for some years past chosen to walk in only one of the two directions indicated by him. His only real hero, now, is the worker, and the working hero he likes most is the despot. This tendency has been manifest since the publication of the "Latter-Day Pamphlets," and we think it would not be difficult to show that to this cause is to be attributed the decline in his influence and popularity. A strange doctrine this for one who is himself a talker, to preach!

All through the book there is a great deal of prating about "Cosmos" as opposed to "Chaos"—Cosmos representing the iron rule of his hero, Chaos signifying popular movements for popular rights, more or less turbulent and eager. We can translate the vague general antithesis into no other sense than this, and we believe that the subject was chosen rather to elevate this doctrine than the doctrine eliminated because suggested by the subject. Frederick he looks upon as the last of the kings, the last picket thrown out by the receding army of rulers into the advancing modern tide of "ballot-boxes and Reform agitators."

This doctrine of "Cosmos" versus "Chaos," which he has been preaching recently, is intimately connected with, although it does not necessarily spring from, the doctrine he has always preached of individualism; but this last doctrine, like the other, good in itself, and within due proportions, he has also, we think, ridden to death. He will have nothing to say in favour of the eighteenth century, with the sole exception of the acts of Frederick, the last of the kings; and of Robespierre and his coadjutors, the first of the tribunal orators and rulers. This, because he cannot find in any other portion of its history anything of dynamical individuality. And he will approve no reform, if it takes more than half a dozen men at the most to win it. Small indeed would have been the progress of the world if it had received only those benefits, great as they are, which isolated great minds have given. And were the theme within our proper scope, a good deal might be said, as against Mr. Carlyle, in favour of a mechanical eighteenth century, as quietly building up social improvements and ameliorations, even when compared with an era of the invasion of northern strength into the effete south, or of the turmoil and bloodshed of a sixteenth century Thirty Years' War.

Mr. Carlyle is now an old man. A more pleasant duty it would be to record that each new public performance of his really added one more laurel to his brow; but we believe that the truth is more accurately portrayed by the representation we have given. The "old man eloquent" is playing the part of Polyphemus, idly cursing (bound to his island of doctrines, good in themselves, but worthless if they be alone preached as the gospel of progress) at the Ulysses of slow, but sure popular advancement, calmly and safely sailing away on its course.

Weeds and Wild Flowers. With Illustrations. By Lady Wilkinson. (Van Voorst).—A very handsome volume, and as full of instruction and amusement as it is handsome. The title of the work expresses its object, namely, to give a history of the uses, legends, and literature of weeds and wild flowers; but it by no means puts us at once into possession of the fact that the authoress has produced a most readable book, and that she has brought together a mass of information, partly from her own observation and partly from other sources, which will make the work not only valuable as a book of amusement, but of solid instruction and reference.

JOURNAL OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER IN INDIA.

Journal of an English Officer in India. By Major North, 60th Rifles, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, and Aide-de-Camp to General Havelock, &c.

Hurst and Blackett.

IN May, 1857, Major North was at Calcutta, enjoying a considerable sense of insecurity, when the news arrived of the Meerut outbreak. His own corps was at that station, nine hundred miles off, and he started to join it in company with the headquarters of H.M. 84th Regiment, *via* Raureeungee, Benares, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, at which last place they were to relieve Sir Hugh Wheeler. At Allahabad they fell in with General Havelock, who was preparing the Allahabad moveable column with the same object. They passed and were again overtaken by him at Arrahpore. Here they heard of the Cawnpore tragedy of June 28, and here Major North volunteered into the 78th Highlanders. At Futtehpore, before which a smart action took place, the Major was tossed by a wounded bullock and severely contused. He was soon on his legs again, bore a part in the battle near Kullianpore, and reached the ruins of the station at Cawnpore on the 17th July. Here he describes what he saw, and his feelings:—

Tortured by the fierce thirst for revenge, and penetrated by the sense of their suffering, strange wild feelings awoke within us. Panting, eager, maddened, we sped onwards to the dreary house of martyrdom, where their blood was outpoured like water; the clotted gore lay ankle deep on the polluted floor, and the long tresses of silken hair, fragments of female wearing apparel, hats, boots, children's tiny boots and toys, were scattered about in terrible confusion.

And this was the work of twelve thousand Sepoys who, under their leader Nana Sahib, abandoned the position of Cawnpore when the faces of the avengers appeared over the ridges of Gullianpore. Of Wheeler and his position at Cawnpore he speaks feelingly:—

Had one regiment only, like any of those which compose this band of Havelock's, been present here with Sir Hugh Wheeler, he might have made a stand till the arrival of relief. Poor victim of hope deferred, as much as of infernal treachery, he had been led to believe that reinforcements would have been sent to his aid by the 16th of June. Relying on this fatal relief he selected the buildings nearest to the direct road from Allahabad, from whence the relieving troops were expected to advance. Hence his exposed position. What eager agonised looks must have been turned to that road as day after day swept past and reinforcements came not, and the hopes of the slender, overtasked garrison became fainter and fainter, while bodily strength wasted away, and, in addition to the savage foe, hunger also glared upon them. What wonder that reason tottered, and credulity awoke and whispered of the Nana's foregone hospitality, the intimate relations which had originally subsisted between him and the beleaguered few, and his incapacity to betray trust reposed in his honour.

On the 18th of September, the army of Havelock and Outram finally left Cawnpore for the relief of Lucknow, where they arrived, with a loss of five hundred and fifty wounded men and sixty officers, and minus a garrison of two hundred and fifty left in the Alumbagh, on the 25th and 26th of September. Here the author resigned the post of Deputy Judge-Advocate, and adopted that of instructor in cartridge-making. He shared the perils and miseries of the Lucknow blockade, and, on the relief by Lord Clyde, finally left the Baillie guard-house on the 21st of November.

As prize agent he had charge of riches, the mere muster-roll of which would make the mouth of a Sidonia to water, although they could hardly purchase him an extra pound of sugar, or a candle, when his much-prized stock of three was exhausted. They consisted of money, precious stones, ivory, silver, copper, and other metals, besides a vast quantity of linen infinitely valuable for hospital purposes. The extent of these riches may be guessed from the fact, that on the relief he had "to look after no less than one hundred and eighteen ammunition boxes of the king's treasure, and the crown jewels, besides eight barrels of precious stones, altogether occupying thirty-six carts and tumbrils."

The line of retreat—for we can hardly call it the march—from the Alumbagh to Cawnpore, though the army was certainly in possession of the *spolia opima*, was so encumbered, and Sir Colin's force so small, that the author was not even allowed a European guard for all this property. To the honour of all concerned, let us add, he accomplished his task with only one cavalry sergeant, and a sergeant's party of Sikhs, and, crossing the Cawnpore

bridge of boats on the 29th of November under fire, regained the small encampment which was all we could call our own at that once splendid station. Here his health soon gave way. He had for some time been supporting physical by mental energy, and when the latter ceased to play, the former gave way, and he was obliged to return home on sick leave, bearing with him the public thanks of the Governor-General in Council, and the honourable mention of Sir James Outram.

There is as little expression of opinion upon Indian or military topics in the volume before us as attempt at word-painting. The Major had too much to do during the progress of the Allahabad moveable column to look after anything but military matters, and is clearly too much of a soldier to confer with or enlighten the British public about these. The opinions he does offer mostly coincide with those that many other men of standing have published on the subjects of the mutiny and the war. He delivered his opinion, as long ago as the 24th of July, 1857, that the entire population of Oude was against us, and that the annexation of that province was at the bottom of all.

Nothing (he says) can exceed the virulence of the old Sepoys against us, and, compared with them, the armed people of Oude are mild as sucking-doves.

The Sepoys, in fact, fought with halters round their necks, while the Oudeans, hostile as they were, fought for the most part only as the vassals of feudal chiefs or upstart zemindars.

The lax state of discipline (he says again) observed in the native army, coupled with the annexation of Oude, has mainly led to rebellion. A native army should be allowed to number only one-third of our forces, and the strictest discipline should be maintained by officers, whose sole interest should be in their several regiments.

Although quite agreeing with the author with respect to the bearing upon the rebellion of our relaxed discipline and of the annexation of Oude, we can hardly see how—knowing as he must the system that prevails in the India Service, and the changes that the British Horse Guards are most likely to introduce into it—he can venture upon the hope that the sole interest of officers should be in their respective regiments. He must know, we imagine, that heretofore the great object of nearly every officer has been to get detached or staff appointment as soon as practicable, for the very natural reasons that such appointments bring not only the probability of earlier honour than the company officer may hope for, but also the certainty of increased emoluments and higher recognised position. Regimental duties have been, under the old régime, to some extent neglected by men whose influence at Leadenhall-street made it worth their while to study for staff appointments, and discipline has been relaxed by such as had no hope, as well as by those who had no ambition and no real industry or love of the profession. For mere regimental pay, without the stimulus of hope or ambition, such men as have honoured their country in the present war will not be found ready to tempt *coups de soleil* and cholera. There will soon be some difficult cards to play about the Indian army, for the evil of this restlessness of regimental officers is widely recognised. The authorities at home will, in all probability, be glad enough to avail themselves, if peace ensues, of the pretence it will offer to confer military appointments of value upon Queen's officers from home, and to withdraw those of the native army from political agencies they now enjoy, substituting, of course, nominees of influential people here. Then we may expect heartburning, jealousy, bitterness of spirit, and indifference indeed, unless, as before said, we draw our officers for India from a lower grade of society, perhaps from the ranks themselves.

Without reference, however, to these or such-like questions of policy, we can heartily recommend the gallant officer's pages to our readers. His simple and unaffected narrative, written in fragments during the campaign, is free from all trace of literary artifice. It reveals in every page the man of feeling, and, if other proof be wanting, his resignation of the well-paid and nearly sinecure judgeship for the fearful office of practical cartridge-maker general, speaks volumes elsewhere, in addition to what has already been published, for his bravery and devotion.

Curiosities of Literature. By D'Israeli, Sen. Vol. II. (Routledge and Co.)—No one will feel otherwise than grateful to Messrs. Routledge for the rapidity with which they are pushing forward the publication of these volumes, so full of curious and instructive matter. We may notice that the issue is in a cheap form, and therefore the work is accessible to a wide circle of readers.

A LIFE OF LINNÆUS.

A Life of Linnæus. By Miss Brightwell, of Norwich. Van Voorst.

OPPOSITE to the river front of Chelsea College has newly risen out of a swamp and unsightly marsh lands, drained, till of late only, by primitive ditches, one of the ornaments of the metropolis, connected with the northern bank of the Thames by as handsome a bridge as any which crosses our noble river. As we loiter along the newly made gravel walks of Battersea Park, and admire the flowers, following the stream upwards, two stately cedars stand out in bold relief on the opposite bank, westwards of the hospital. Those cedars mark the site of the Botanical Gardens at Chelsea, the first garden in Great Britain which was laid out according to the system of a young Swede, who visited London in 1736, and whom the older and celebrated naturalists of the day openly accused of "confounding all botany." The curator of those gardens at this time was a practical man, whose *Gardener's Dictionary* has made the name of Philip Miller familiar to most of us. Unlike Sir Hans Sloane, who viewed the innovations of the young stranger with suspicion and dislike, and all but snubbed him, notwithstanding his being the bearer of a letter of introduction to him from the celebrated Boerhaave, which any one may still see in the British Museum, and which is alike honourable to the writer and the bearer, Miller showed him every attention, supplied him with many rare plants, and forwarded the objects of his journey by every means in his power. Amongst other naturalists who welcomed Linnæus to our shores—for the young Swede was no other than the great botanist himself—were Dr. Shaw, the Oriental traveller, and the celebrated Dillenius, whose *History of Mosses and Corals* is still a text book on those branches of natural history. Dillenius had been as much opposed to the "innovations" of Linnæus as any man, and when the latter presented to him his letters of introduction at Oxford, he treated him with all but rudeness, using the words, we have quoted, to a friend present on the occasion—"See, this is the young man who confounds all botany." Linnæus did not understand English, but the similarity in sound of the obnoxious word to the Latin *confundere* gave him a clue to the meaning, and before he left Oxford he took occasion to seek an explanation. Upon this,

Dillenius took him to his library and showed him a sheet of the *Genera Plantarum*, which Gronovius had forwarded to him from Holland. It was marked in sundry places with notes of query. "What signify those marks?" asked Linnæus. "They signify all the false genera of plants in your book," was the reply. This challenge led to an explanation, in which Linnæus proved his accuracy in every instance. The result was an entire change on the part of Dillenius, who afterwards detained Linnæus with him a month, and found so much satisfaction in his company, that he kept him always in close converse, scarce leaving him an hour to himself. At last he parted from him with tears in his eyes, after making him the offer to stay and share his salary, which would have sufficed for them both.

But if scientific men, with all the prejudices of scientific men to be overcome, became thus tardily converts to the novel classification of plants, it was not so with the fair sex. Linnæus had cast aside a barbarous Latin jargon, and substituted in its place an easy and descriptive nomenclature, and the old "conjunction of hobgoblins," as Rousseau has happily termed the former, had by his means become extinct, and the delightful study of botany thus rendered attractive by the substitution of more appropriate names for herbs and garden flowers, became a new source of rational enjoyment by the easy and pleasant method introduced by him, which brought this delightful study within the attainment of all who loved it, and the fair sex were amongst his earliest converts.

Lady Ann Monson in London, and Mrs. Blackburne at Oxford, were among this number, and he had a most enthusiastic admirer in Miss Jane Colden of America, who was introduced to his notice by one of his correspondents, as the only lady then known to be scientifically acquainted with the Linnæan system. She had drawn and described four hundred plants, according to the method, using *English terms*. Pleased with the favour and interest thus manifested, Linnæus acknowledged his sense of them by preserving the names of two of these ladies in the vegetable kingdom; and among others he denominated two beautiful plants, *Monsonia* and *Coldenia*.

Indeed, it may truly be said that, previous to Linnæus, the forms of animals and plants were neither classified nor arranged so as to meet the wants of

natural science. His artificial system enabled the botanist at once to assign to every plant its proper place along with its generic and specific name. Hence it was adopted, after but little opposition, even by those who were cognisant of its many imperfections, as at all events the best system which had hitherto been propounded, and which, for a time, must occupy the ground till a more truthful and natural system should be discovered. To those who have had occasion to consult the older works on botany it will be noways surprising that such should have been the case. Instead of the former mystification of names he gave a simple nomenclature, by which each plant had its patronymic or family name, as well as its individuality defined by a specific name, and so cleverly were, by these means, his forces marshalled before him, that the student found but little difficulty in assigning its proper place to every newly-discovered plant with the same facility with which he could trace all that were hitherto known, in the complete catalogue of plants which accompanied the new system on its first promulgation. This system of Linnæus is founded on the number, position, and relative proportions of stamens and pistils—the organs of reproduction, and divides the whole vegetable kingdom into twenty-four Classes, subdivided into one hundred and twenty-one Orders. These Orders are again divided into two hundred Genera, and the Genera into thirty thousand Species. So minute an arrangement made it, therefore, easy to find its definite place for every plant; but it was too artificial to serve the purposes of general utility, as it leaves all but undefined the economical and medicinal uses of plants. The natural system, founded by Jussieu and De Candolle, and improved by Brown, Lindley, and others, meets this great want, and reduces the economy of all vegetable life to the regulation of a very limited code of laws, founded upon the discovery that all plants which agree with one another in organisation, also agree in the secretions governed by that organisation. But we are speaking of Linnæus himself, and have only touched upon the rival systems incidentally—a knowledge of both of which is essential to the scientific inquirer, because upon the principles of that Linnæus, in most cases, all new discoveries in the vegetable kingdom are first described.

Linnæus kept a diary, and imperfect as it is, it is a most important document in the hands of so skilful a biographer as Miss Brightwell, who has undertaken her task as a labour of love, and given us a picture of the struggles of the poor pastor's son in his upward course from indigence and neglect to independence, wealth, and universal respect. He was born in May, 1707, at Rushult, in the south of Sweden, and his father, who was the minister adjunctus of the parish, was as poor as any of his class. Young Linné was sent to school at Wexio, but even after twelve years' schooling his progress was so slow that his parents had at one time serious thoughts of apprenticing him to a tailor or a shoemaker. "It would be well if we knew how to use our boys," says the clever author of *Tom Brown's School-Days*. Fortunately for the world of science, young Charles was not doomed, like our own William Gifford, to the drudgery of a mere mechanical trade. He was sent to Lund to study medicine, and became an inmate in the house of Dr. Stobæus, the professor of history, who soon discovered the innate love of natural history in his pupil, and allowed him full access to his museum and collections.

Still he was denied the privilege of access to the doctor's library; but, as it fell out, he managed to obtain that also. He formed an acquaintance with a fellow lodger, a young German student, who enjoyed the advantage he coveted, and in return for teaching him the principles of physiology, he obtained of this youth books from Stobæus's library. He passed whole nights in reading the books thus clandestinely procured; but it happened that the mother of Stobæus, who was infirm and ailing, lay awake several nights in succession, and seeing a light constantly burning in Linnæus's room, fearful of fire desired her son to chide the young Smaland for his carelessness. Two nights after, at midnight, the lad was surprised by a visit from his host, who found him to his astonishment diligently poring over his books. Being asked why he did not go to bed, and where he had procured the books, he was compelled to confess everything. Stobæus ordered him immediately to go to bed; and the next morning, calling for him, gave him permission to make what use he pleased of his library.

This was the great step in his upward career. From that time Stobæus acted the part of a father to the young naturalist, and sorely did he feel the

latter's apparent ingratitude in leaving the University of Lund for that of Upsala without consulting him. At Upsala Linnæus had many difficulties to encounter, and so great was his poverty, that he had to cover up the holes in his shoes with pieces of blackened paper. Fortune again befriended him, and whilst dining with Duke Humphrey, to whom of necessity he had now become almost a daily guest, in the academical garden, he was accosted by the venerable Dr. Olaf Celsius, who had lately returned from the Holy Land, where he had been making collections for his celebrated work upon the botany of the Bible. He soon discovered the merits of Linnæus, gave him his protection, with board and lodging in his own house, allowing him the full use of his library. Here he composed his first essay on the *Sexes of Plants*, and upon Celsius communicating it to Dr. Rudbeck, who then filled the Botanical chair in that University, he desired to become better acquainted with the author of so "masculine a composition," which led the way to Linnæus being appointed to lecture in the botanical garden as the assistant to the professor, and eventually, though after many years of struggle spent in various parts of the world, he reached the height of his ambition, and filled the chair of his former friend and benefactor with such a high reputation that the small University of Upsala gradually rose to be numbered with the most celebrated in Europe, and the pupils who attended his lectures, in one year alone, amounted to no less than fifteen hundred.

Miss Brightwell gives many extracts from the Diary, but we have not space for more than a single specimen. It relates to his journey in Lapland, one of the most arduous and painful progresses ever made in the pursuit of a favourite study:—

On my first ascending these wild Alps I felt as if in a new world. Here were no forests to be seen, but mountains upon mountains, larger and larger as I advanced, all covered with snow. No road, no tracks, nor any sign of inhabitants were visible. The declining sun never disappeared sufficiently to allow any cooling shade, and by climbing to the more elevated parts of these lofty mountains, I could see it at midnight above the horizon. This spectacle I considered as not one of the least of nature's miracles, for what inhabitant of other countries would not wish to behold it? O Lord, how wonderful are Thy works! The observer of nature sees with admiration that the whole world is full of the glory of God! Blessed be the Lord for the beauty of summer and of spring, and for what is here in greater perfection than almost anywhere else in the world—the air, the water, the verdure of the herbage, and the song of the birds!

Linnæus died on the 10th of January, 1778, aged seventy, to the regret of all Europe. Sir James Edward Smith became the purchaser of his library and museum, which afterwards formed the nucleus of that of the Linnæan Society, and the visitor to the Society's house in Soho-square may have the satisfaction of consulting the very books which he consulted, and of contemplating the identical plants which he collected with his own hands, and described in his *Species Plantarum*.

THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTË.

The Life of Charlotte Brontë. By Mrs. Gaskell. Fourth Edition. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Few biographies were ever published which their readers did not consider they could improve by the excision of certain portions; although the standards that our idiosyncrasies set up for us vary so much, that the would-be surgeons do not so often agree where to operate, as that operating is desirable. On the propriety, however, of omitting from the present edition of Mrs. Gaskell's work such passages as were manifestly out of place in such a tribute of affection, there were, we believe, no two opinions; and it is therefore satisfactory that the authoress has taken heart to yield gracefully, and that the emendations in question have not lessened, if they have not added much to, the general value of her performance. The question whether further abbreviation would be desirable, depends in some degree on the general question, whether a biography is better written by a stranger or by a friend; in the latter case some superfluity of details is natural. We are disposed to think correction might even now be applied to a few points of detail in the family history, which the fair biographer seems to have accepted second-hand with implicit faith. Such a one presents itself, where we are told that Mr. Brontë's six children, of whom the eldest, Maria, was but seven years old, used to walk out together towards the wild moors without attendance. The

precocious development of locomotive power in the youngest of the little flock may well have surprised the "good old woman" who supplied the information.

We should in fairness add that we do not advance this apocryphal-looking tale as a sample of the book, which, though stamped deeply with amiable enthusiasm, is well known in substance to portray most truthfully Miss Brontë's early life, her trials, and her joys. The most careless reader can hardly fail to derive improvement from its perusal. It tells of no romantic or exceptional events, nor even of great and startling obstacles overleaped by ardent and heroic impulses; but it exhibits to us the homely life of a young lady who, in spite of feeble frame, scant education, domestic cares and toils amounting even to drudgery, was borne by a firm will along the weary road that led to ultimate success. It is an old tale, oft told, having a sweet and convenient moral; but we may yet season this with a reflection that a mother of children gave us. It by no means follows, she said, that your half-trained, dragged-up children must fail in after life, or that you may magnify any success they meet with on the score of the little gifts wherewith they set out. For, those who watch the ways of young people will tell you, and struggling folk should bear this little fact in mind, that what you are pleased to call advantages may in truth be impediments if the path be thorny. It is observed that the offspring of intelligent parents really gain a greater development of mental power from the invention and coinage of amusements for themselves under the pressure of narrow circumstances than comes to others whose every childish desire is anticipated by favouring fortune. Rely upon it, continued our friend—and we believe her—that our children now-a-days have so over-much done for them that their ingenuity is stifled by surrounding facilities. The Brontës, with their inventing of plays, and with no doll or rocking-horse bought to amuse them, were in a fairer way to fortune, and happiness too, than most of the weedy little hot-house plants, to economise whose faculties artists rack their brains, and who almost spring from the perambulator to the Pantheon Bazaar and an allowance of pocket money.

THE ENGLISH COOKERY BOOK.

The English Cookery Book. By J. H. Walsh, F.R.C.S. Routledge and Co.

THE French are our masters in culinary science. Proud and perfidious *Albion* condescends to make the admission. Three hundred and sixty-five ways of dressing an egg—that is the French boast; we have nothing to cap it; let our neighbours, therefore, be crowned with the crown of brassica. But still we are not quite barbarians in the art of cooking food—we know a thing or two—and, though we may not be able to ragoo a lady's slipper with such exquisite ability as to puzzle a convocation of *gourmets*, we can put a sirloin of beef, a haunch of mutton, or a rump-steak, before the lovers of real good eating done to that turn of perfection which might move the envy of a Carême, a Soyer, or any other Parisian monarch of the month.

We have cookery-books not a few, of various degrees of merit; some are wanting in simplicity of style, some in economy, some in even the commonest directions how to prepare in the best way the commonest dishes. But from all can be gleaned hints which, when combined, may assist in producing that rarest specimen of the *genus homo*—a good plain cook.

The present work has one very great recommendation—it contains a considerable number of receipts for plain dishes, and for homely luxuries, all within the reach of people of moderate income. But there are some deficiencies. Why is the receipt for stewed cheese left out, when toasted cheese is given? Then, surely, the directions for cooking a rump-steak—a feat, according to an octogenarian cook at Dolly's, none but a man of superlative genius can perfectly accomplish—are surely not according to the highest canons of the most accomplished cooks. "Some cooks beat them for ten minutes with a rolling-pin," says our English cooking oracle; this, too, with hardly a word of remonstrance. What! beat a three-quarter-inch thick tender point rump-steak with a rolling-pin? Why, the most merciful punishment we would inflict for such an atrocity, practised only by barbarous nations in barbarous times, would be a ten minutes' hammering with the same rolling-pin on the head and shoulders of the offending culprit. But, after all, much must be allowed for "taste," and

possibly the receipt which we declaim against will have its admirers. The work is illustrated with plates, and contains very easy directions for carving, whether fowl, fish, joint, or game.

Old Gingerbread and the Schoolboys. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—A very pretty present for good boys—not too high-flown in its diction, simply and sensibly written and handsomely illustrated.

A New Dictionary of Quotations from the Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages. By the Author of "Live and Learn." (J. F. Shaw).—"Quotation is a good thing, there is a community of mind in it; classical quotation is the parole of literary men all over the world." So said our Great Lexicographer in the last century, and few will be found disposed to question the soundness of the dictum in this. But the art of quoting well is not easily attained. A show of learning may be made even by the most illiterate with the help of a Dictionary of Quotations, but no real scholar will be imposed upon, or fail to detect the clumsy assumption of classical learning. We have a literature and a language of our own so complete that we can dispense with the aid of Greek and Latin excerpts, and therefore to quote largely, as was the wont in the mediæval ages, would now be placed to the score of pedantry. But, though quotation is diminished, it is not wholly abandoned. An apt quotation very often gives force and point to an author's meaning. It is proper, therefore, that the unclassical should have an opportunity of clearing away this stumbling-block to full enjoyment, and it is only by the resort to a Dictionary of Quotations that this object can be easily effected. The present "new dictionary" has several improvements on works of a similar kind. The number of quotations are in some respects amplified, and the explanations and illustrations are of a more detailed character. But then on a cursory glance over the work we detect sins of omission and commission. A "New" Dictionary of Quotations surely should contain some of the commonest quotations diffused over our current literature. For instance, why are entirely omitted such every-day Latin quotations as "Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus"—"Ne auro ultra crepidam"—"Incidit in Scyllam qui vult evitare Charybdim"—and "Ἐπεὶ θεὸς ἄνθρωπον." We could give a score of others equally hackneyed, that ought to find a place in any dictionary professing to be complete. Then again, under what form as quotations could the words "Gutta-percha," "Grenadier," "Inca," "Dyspepsy," and numerous other proper names, fairly take rank in such a work? A little careful revision, it will be seen, is required to make this Dictionary of Quotations one of the best of its kind.

Homely Ballads for the Working Man's Fireside. By Mary Sewell. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—*Rhymes for Little Ones.* By the Author of "The Servants' Hall." (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—These are two very fresh and pleasant contributions to the happiness of the working or other man's fireside. Miss Sewell, with a large faith in the real worth, patience, and industry which animate the great mass of our industrial population, in simple verses tells stories of members of their own class, and teaches from their examples and faults the sound lessons of sobriety, frugality, and mutual forbearance. This book, introduced by the hand of charity into baskets sent from rich to poor houses, with provisions or clothing, would give the gift a higher value. The ballads are really homely. They are not written, like most of these things, about the poor, for the rich to read. They speak as much to as of the working man and working woman. The *Rhymes for Little Ones* are rather for little ones whose papas and mamas can afford to bring home to the nursery tops, and magic lanterns, and boxes of bricks. The very pictures, depicting impossible pleasures, would only tantalise a poor man's child. Among other little ones, the book will be a favourite, with its score of pictures, and its blue and gold boards.

The New Classical Lexicon. By T. S. Carr, M.A. (Simpkin and Marshall).—The learned author does not disguise the fact that it is a matter of great difficulty to bring within ordinary compass the vast amount of materials which go to form a perfect classical dictionary. But he believes that by a clear arrangement of the leading facts and a selection of the most salient points for illustration and compression carried to the utmost limits compatible with perspicuity may, to a great extent, remove the difficulties. Mr. Carr has carried out his own idea in a very masterly manner. The explanations and arrangements, and general plan of the work, are of the highest merit.

Lebahn's German Exercises.—The object of this little publication is to furnish the learner of German "with a series of exercises on the irregular verbs,"—and that object appears to be carried out with great ability—introductory exercises on the declensions of the nouns and adjectives, as also on the pronouns. The regular conjugation and preposition are given, and also pieces for translation are inserted.

Holbein's Dance of Death. By F. Douce, Esq., F.A.S. (Bohn).—The learned author of this dissertation appears to have collected all that is known on the subject of the "Dance of Death," not only the popular series of Representations attributed generally to Holbein, but those of others who have worked at the same idea. About

ninety capital wood engravings adorn this elaborate work, and will assist in giving the reader a complete idea of the curious and allegorical labours of writers of past ages.

MUSIC.

Sérénade pour Piano. Par E. Aguilar. (Schott and Co.)—Elegant and graceful, and a favourable specimen of the composer's style.

The Harmonised Airs from Moore's Irish Melodies. With Original Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson and Sir Henry Bishop, for Two, Three, and Four Voices. (Longman and Co.)—Moore's Melodies are the delight of all who appreciate charming music, and in no country is good music more truly appreciated than in England. These melodies are arranged for part-singing, and it is only necessary to point to the eminent musicians who have furnished the accompaniments to show that the work is worthy to find a place in every drawing-room.

MR. CROCKFORD has announced that he is about to remove the *Critic* and the other publications which he has for many years conducted, to 19, Wellington-street North—next door to the *Morning Post* offices.

THE FIELD is about to shift its quarters from Essex-street to D'Oyley's Warehouse, No. 346, Strand.

The Arts.

THEATRES AND PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE: PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY.—On Monday last, Flotow's opera *Martha* was produced at this theatre, and has since been played on alternate nights with the *Rose of Castille*. Playgoers who remember the ballet of the *Lady Henrietta*, or the plot of the *Maid of Honour*—and there are few, we apprehend, to whom one or other is not familiar—will not require to be reminded of the plot. Other readers must be informed that the interest turns, first upon the sorrows of a youth of low degree, who falls in love at a statute fair with a lady of high birth and position, who has gone thither with a female friend in quest of distraction and a new sensation. The hero of the tale, *Lionel* (Mr. Harrison), and his intimate friend, *Plunket* (Mr. J. G. Patey), hire these ladies as servants, pay them earnest-money, according to the custom of the country, and insisting upon the fulfilment of the bargain, in which they are supported by the sheriff, finally take them home. They soon find they have caught a brace of Tartars, and the ladies, that they are not unlikely to pay dearly for their frolic. Their employers insist upon teaching them to spin flax, which gives opportunity for the now celebrated spinning-wheel scene, and for several quartettes, duos, and airs, including our own "Last Rose of Summer," which Herr Flotow has taken for the backbone of the opera, and which he has complimented our national repertory by thoroughly popularising throughout Germany. The spinning-wheels and the household being at last put to bed, *Henrietta* and *Nancy* are rescued from their embarrassing position by *Lord Tristan*, a fussy old gentleman who had accompanied them to the fair and been turned out of it by the peasantry for his interference with the usual course of business. But they have not passed unscathed through the furnace of admiration; for though *Mr. Plunket* consoles himself at a roadside pot-house with a colourless buff song upon the noble theme of Beer, Misses *Henrietta* and *Nancy* no sooner get back to the aristocratic glades of Richmond Park and the company of their friends, than they find themselves, if not in love, at least in what they are pleased to term an enigmatical state of feelings. But the footsteps of the love-sick *Lionel* and his friend straying that way too, a meeting takes place. The former offers his love to *Lady Henrietta*, and taking the liberty of a kiss, gets repulsed. He then claims her as his servant, very much of course to the surprise of *Lord Tristan*, the Polonius of the play, and of the chorus of servants and hunters. These take him into custody on the spot for his impertinence, but *Henrietta* orders his release, and he departs, leaving behind him a ring—proof of his noble birth—just as a very beautifully arranged royal hunting procession crosses the scene. In the last act we are again introduced to *Plunket's* farm-house, and to *Lionel* in a state of mortal love-sickness. He is in such a bad way that *Plunket* deprecates his imminent death, and prays Heaven for mercy in one of the most delicate ballads of the opera. "*Lionel will surely die*," is a melody of the modern German school, eminently adapted for the drawing-room, but being almost too refined to catch the ear of the multitude, did not receive an encore. *Henrietta* and *Nancy* next come to the rescue. Having wrought poor *Lionel* to distraction, they now console him with the intelligence that he is Earl of Derwent, enriched,

in reparation of his father's wrongs, by the Crown, and a peer of England. *Henrietta* has had this information from the Queen herself, to whom she has been the token ring, and is now ready and willing to be his, and so on. It is *Lionel's* turn to coquet. She tries again the fascination of the "Last Rose of Summer," but he is obdurate. His "Yes, I hate thee," is a most effective morceau, and being set rather low, and sung without the slightest vocal strain, made a deep impression. He departs, *Henrietta* desponds, and affairs seem at a dead-lock; but *Nancy* and *Plunket* make up their own match less sentimentally, and find a way out of the wood for the others in a very light, pretty duet, "I know well—I know too;" as fanciful a strain, and as finely scored withal, as may be heard at the Lyrique or the Bouffes at Paris. The last scene introduces a troop of very pretty girls in fanciful costume, who go through some pleasing evolutions in sections and open column, and repeat the scene of the statute fair by order of the ladies, to make an impression upon *Lionel*. He enters despondingly enough, and is welcomed by a soft melodious chant. The stratagem succeeds; he cannot resist the spell, and again yields himself and his affections captive to the "Last Rose of Summer." Although we feel we have hardly done justice in our résumé to the many quiet and unobtrusive graces of this work, though we have named one or two of the more prominent pieces in the last two acts, we are at present unable to do more than promise ourselves a return to the subject in our next impression. The opera, on the whole, is a charming mélange of the sympathetic and the comic, of solo and concerted music, and cannot, we think, fail to win its way to an extended popularity.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Last Monday night, a dull rumour crawled out and about that a play had been damned at the Olympic. They said that, in spite of the propitious stalls and boxes, an elaborate attempt to take the town by storm had been crushed into the general jam of mediocrity by a few warning hisses from some nobodies. And so it was. These common geese asserted for the millionth time the dusty-musty old Horatian saw, which we are ashamed to quote, but which an over-weening trust in his own power or luck had betrayed the author of the *Red Viol* into ignoring. The maxim has worn well now some eighteen centuries and a half, and may about as wisely be flouted by a dramatist as the mariner's compass by an Argonaut. His experiment must have cost the amiable author some pain, and the management of the Olympic too; for though the offensive climax has been cut away, a prejudice has been created against the work—natural it may be—but still excessive and regrettable. As our subscribers will, no doubt, expect of us some slight résumé of the incidents depicted, we must now proceed as briefly as we may to report of the amended version of the *Red Viol*. *Isaac Rodenberg* (Addison), a merchant of Frankfort, has for his partner in trade one *Mrs. Keller* (F. Vining), and for his housekeeper a *Madame Bergmann* (Mrs. Stirling), the widow of an eminent chemist. A marriage is on the tapis between *Keller's* handsome son *Karl* (W. Gordon) and the *Widow Bergmann's* pretty daughter *Ninna* (Miss Marston); and the opening shows the parents of the young couple engaged in the negotiation of preliminaries. The 4th of June being fixed for the happy day, and the interview being ended, *Mr. Rodenberg* appears, and announces to the widow that the firm has been plundered, and the accounts falsified. She directs his suspicion upon *Hans Grimm* (Robson), a half-witted chamberlain, whom *Rodenberg* had delivered from a madhouse, and the only one of whose coherent faculties is his gratitude. But suddenly called upon for a *flacon* of salts, she creates suspicion against herself by producing, instead, a phial of chemical fluid, marked with directions for decolouring writing. Taxed with the crime by her master, she confesses it, and by her passionate appeals on her daughter's account, induces *Rodenberg* to allow her time for replacement of the five thousand thalers. This restitution, it is agreed, is to take place on the eve of the day appointed for the wedding of *Ninna* and *Karl*. Meanwhile, *Rodenberg* falls sick. He is watched by *Hans* with one sentiment—by *Madame Bergmann* with another. The unhappy woman at last, finding all her efforts futile to raise the money—her own exposure and punishment and poor *Ninna's* blight and destitution imminent—resolves to cut the knot of her troubles by making away with her good employer. Her husband's casket of chemicals lays to her hand. She finds that ten drops from a certain red vial will do it, and she mixes them with the sick man's lemonade. But the eye of *Hans* is upon her. He, too, finds his way to the casket, and discovers in it a certain antidote, which will throw him into a trance like death. Believing that the widow has administered poison, *Hans* gives his master this liquor. He furiously questions *Madame Bergmann* as to her dealings with the vials. With desperate coolness she assures him that the red one contains a restorative liquor only; and the second act

concludes with her glimmering hope that the lunatic may be induced by drinking of it to rid her of the danger she is in while he lives. The third act and scene are laid in a corridor of the Frankfort dead-house. A lengthy explanation has here to be given—which among inhabitants of the town would have been a disgusting superfluity—of the custom of bringing all dead bodies to this Morgue that the fact of death may be established. In each cell down that long gallery is supposed to be a corpse, and attached to each a cord connected with a bell and dial. The slightest movement after death would therefore give a signal. Here we have a repulsive carouse between the drunken watchman and Hans Grimm, who will not believe in his master's death. Madame Bergmann and Keller are there too, from different and obvious motives; but the excitement of her position and the frightful attitude of the drunken man are too much for the former—she faints and calls for drink. The deadhouse watchman's wine is handy, and the "red vial" is produced by Hans Grimm, who demonically empties its contents into her glass. She returns to consciousness just long enough to find that the fate she had designed for Rodenberg had recoiled upon herself. As the death chill comes over her she sees the hand of the dial turn slowly round. This is sufficient proof that Rodenberg lives, and the curtain comes down upon her agony and the triumph of Hans. None who have seen this play, and few who have read the above summary, will deny the author's power; but, for all that, the unbiased groundlings have pretty well settled that the piece is not to be a great success. They are probably right, and, if right, the reason why—of which they rock but little—is, that though the *Red Vial* has enough dramatic situation and enough beautiful and vigorous language to make a half-dozen more successful pieces somewhere and in some hands, there is too little distribution of force in it to make it answer where it is now presented. In the character of Madame Bergmann is concentrated a vast amount of interest and strength, of which a scientific dramatist would have spared some for the figures of Nana, Rodenberg, and Karl, now colourless. But Mr. Collins is more of an artist than an engineer. He has powerful, romantic thoughts and beautiful word-colour at command; but used (figuratively) to stippling and small panels, he is not at home when he has to cover an acre of canvas with a pound brush. Thus, he has splendidly painted the figure of the *Widow*, used up all his colour, and left round her some pretty sketches only. The attempt to achieve a very startling novelty by making a great part of Hans Grimm—if such an attempt had been contemplated—is unsuccessful. The repulsive introduction of a half-madman we can get over; but it is lamentable, continuing our former train of thought, to see how it has caused a waste of power instead of its accumulation. The great artist who undertakes Hans Grimm painfully beats the head of his own genius against the wretched cell in which his author has imprisoned him. He is even inclined to make Grimm, as the author has made him, a reasoning idiot. Scene after scene the actor's power is screwed down, when both he and his hearers are aware of a grand opening. The result is a series of disappointments; for if Grimm reasons, Robson is wrong; if he is all drivell, Robson is thrown away upon starts, howls, and twitches. It surely, after all, seems as unnecessary to have made Hans half-witted as to have made Mr. Rodenberg a Jew. The dog-like devotion of the former, which at present is made to lay in the only illuminated chamber of his mind, would have been perfectly compatible with his sanity, and, with the exception of that devotion, we imagine he is intended to be a blank. The characters and combinations of character which sane persons offer to the dramatist and the actor are still so numerous that neither of them need yet be driven as a *dernier resort* to try a lifelike portraiture of "nothing." The attempts of Mr. Robson to do something with Hans Grimm, without overstepping the conditions by which he was fettered, were, we need hardly say, productive of, occasionally, fine results. His first burst at Madame Bergmann, his description of his straw-laid cell in the madhouse, his seizure of the red vial from the widow's hand, were as magnificent as her recoil from him in the first instance, and in the last, as her superb reply to his query about the contents of the flask. This gifted actress infused all her power into her part; so much, indeed, that it is quite possible the *Red Vial* may, after all, enjoy a "run." The beautiful simplicity of her demeanour in her first scene, the eloquence of her appeal to Rodenberg, her passionate "Look at my Nana," must, indeed, be seen and heard to be appreciated; and none who miss the sight may hereafter pretend to have seen this great actress at her best. Of the *Red Vial* it might be justly pretended by the management that its production was careful and regardless of expense. We can recall no parallel to the beauty and taste of the costume, which, with the *mise en scene* (of the first act especially), announce—as plain as drapery and colour can—the supervision of an accomplished artist.

tical taste. The first act presented a series of cabinet pictures, and the perspective of the dead-house arcade in the last was as perfect a scenic illusion as we remember.

STRAND THEATRE.—We have still another novelty to notice here, and, we are glad to say, another complete success. The management have produced with admirable scenic and decorative accompaniments, a burlesque called *The Maid and the Magpie*, or *the Fatal Spoon*, from the pen of Mr. Henry Byron, the author of *Fra Diavolo* and *The Bride of Abydos*. This gentleman's version of the old story is set forth in six tableaux. In the first, we meet Fabrizio, the farmer (Mr. Poynter), and his grey mare of a wife Dame Lucia (Mrs. Selby); Ninette, their maid, the heroine of the tale (Miss M. Oliver); Gianetto (Miss M. Ternan), their heir, a fast young military exquisite, in love with Ninette; and lastly, their ne'er-do-well, stage-struck serving boy, Pippo (Miss Marie Wilton). The latter young person thinks, does, and says everything dramatically, insists that every one within his reach shall do likewise, and is an inveterate young opponent of all rule and order. He has no idea of pathos (unless dramatic); he ejaculates, "Oh for a penn'orth of blue fire!" at the grand climax of the drama, and is the greatest plague in life to his fussy old mistress. We should not omit the Magpie, who in due course runs off with "the fatal spoon" at the proper time, nor the blister-brained deserter, Fernando Villabella, the father of Ninette. In this character, the veteran burlesque King (Mr. James Bland), was most imposing in the detail of his woes, and his pathetic recognition of his daughter, Ninette. In the second scene, the Jew, Isaac (Mr. J. Clarke), appears and executes a fantastic duet and nigger dance with Pippo. Then follows the bargain between Ninette and Isaac for the spoon she had honestly come by; a ballet of bridesmaids; some admirable after-dinner orations by Gianetto and Pippo; the missing of the spoon, and the charge of larceny against the maid by Madame Fabrizio. We are next conducted to the dreary, dreary moor, where in Lear-like agony old Villabella goes mad, and gets arrested by the wicked magistrate, who, spiteful at being rejected by Ninette, has just done the same office for her. The father and daughter meet in prison, and little Pippo gives them his blessing, and full directions for a decorous and properly theatrical exit from their troubles. The dénouement comes off as usual. The magpie is detected by Pippo, and the spoon recovered. The procession to execution is stopped, the rancorous magistrate put to confusion, and the lovers Ninette and Gianetto are made happy. The facility with which Mr. Byron has contrived to invest the pathetic story of the *Gazza Ladra* with the drapery of the wildest farce is very remarkable. He has done it no violence, and has preserved the incidents intact; but he has embodied with them so much clever word-play, well chosen popular music, and ridiculous effects, that the *dramatis personae*, themselves exhilarated, find no difficulty in communicating the infection of risibility to the audience. The theatrical company exerted themselves to the utmost, and did every justice to the author, who has every reason to congratulate himself upon a strength of cast which, at the moment, he might have sought in vain at other houses. The unquestionable dramatic talents of Mrs. Selby, Misses Oliver, Ternan, and Wilton, and of Messrs. Bland and Clarke, found such ample scope in the several situations that Mr. Byron has very ingeniously planned for the display of their capabilities, that selection would appear almost invidious. We shall, however, be safe in naming as a great and successful piece of burlesque conception and execution the grand scene, travestied from the opera of *La Sonnambula*, in which Ninette, accompanied by the whole cast, protests her innocence. The Strand company is so rich in good voices that Bellini's beautiful strain of "Hear me swear, then," supported by the chorus, was very satisfactorily sung. This is of itself a treat; and the anti-pathetic vagaries of the principal characters were so humorous without vulgarity, that the passage was as unanimously as deservedly encored.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—The London managers, it would seem, combined on Monday night to put their great rival attraction, the comet, out of countenance if for one night only, by a strong pull, and a pull altogether; and if the crowd that contrived on that night to get into this theatre was but equalled at every other place of amusement that announced a new attraction, the harmless Trade Union may be congratulated upon having come some way towards its aim. There was no question about the density of the tail at the pit door, nor, indeed, of the cohesion of the particles forming the nucleus. Attraction there evidently was, and all we missed was gravity; for the return of Mr. Charles Mathews after two years' wandering in the United States, was seized by a thousand or two of Britons as an opportunity for indulgence in good honest laughter to an extent which your Englishman generally wants an excuse for first, and alludes to somewhat apologetically

afterwards. The reception accorded to the popular "Charley Mathews"—as he will ever be called by the million, long after he have resigned the remotest claims to the diminutive—his fair bride, and the safe and well-approved comedy of *London Assurance*, was enthusiastic. Rounds of applause at each appearance were succeeded by others at the well-known description of the Chase, delivered very nicely by the heroine of the evening as *Lady Gay Spanker*, and at the close of the play the audience insisted upon a separate walk over for the happy pair of the occasion. Mr. Mathews played the insignificant part of Dazzle—of whom it is justly asked at the dénouement, "Who is Mr. Dazzle?"—with all his ancient sprightliness and gentility, and, being a great deal deal thinner—if we may trust our eyes—than when we saw him last, with more natural, and therefore effective, lightness. Mrs. Mathews, while pleasing and buoyant in the part of *Lady Gay Spanker*, has to contend so much up-hill against our vivid recollection of Mrs. Nisbett, that we can hardly call ourselves impartial, and would reserve, therefore, any expression of opinion upon her general qualifications until we have seen her in a part less identified with the memory of one who mainly assisted the author to create it. It is time that Mr. Chippendale passed out of a category in which he is often flippantly classed almost by habit. He has long ceased, in our opinion, to be "this useful" or "this valuable," or this "eminently conscientious" actor, and is entitled to be ranked as a very able and excellent artist who never misses his author's intention, and, in modern plays, not seldom seizes finer shades than all playgoers can appreciate. His masterly delineation of the crisp old epicurean man of fashion, Sir Harcourt Courty, we consider a case in point.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Phelps, according to his annual custom, has made choice of a character not hitherto delineated by him, to display his varied histrionic talent, and appeared on Wednesday as *Dr. Cantwell* in the old and almost obsolete comedy of the *Hypocrite*. In dealing with this character, Mr. Phelps has judiciously read it anew by the light of modern times, and, instead of making it a loud, canting specimen of hypocrisy of the coarsest sort, has given it all the slyness, cunning, and smoothness of an arch impostor. He is soft almost to sappiness; humble to crawling; and his feigned sanctimony is of the weeping and watery kind. His feelings are ever overflowing at his eyes, and his pocket-handkerchief is cunningly used to veil as much as to heighten his appearance of suffering. When detected, after his many doublings and deceptions, his ferocious nature breaks out, and Mr. Phelps was no less terrible in this phase of his wickedness than he was oily and subtle when it suited him to keep on the mask. His master-points were with the young lady when he makes the bargain to sell his consent to her wedding her lover, and his audacious effrontery and wickedness when he takes possession of his benefactor's house. Although the satanic nature came out when he made adulterous love to *Lady Lambert*, yet we have seen that scene more elaborated—a process, by the way, considering its disgusting nature, by no means desirable. Taken as a complete delineation of a peculiar phase of character, Mr. Phelps's *Dr. Cantwell* may be pronounced to be highly artistic, and full of admirable satire and portraiture; and it certainly should be seen by all delighting in the higher processes of dramatic art. Mrs. Charles Young, as *Charlotte*, was very lively and clever, giving full effect to all the naïve and smart sayings and doings of the somewhat forward young lady. Mrs. Marston was admirably quaint and grotesque as *Old Lady Lambert*, and Mr. Marston gave the manly young *Colonel* with the true feeling and gusto of a thorough gentleman. Mr. Young enacted *Marworm* effectively. The house was well attended, critically attentive, and judiciously appreciative.

MONS. JULLEN announces everywhere that his twentieth and last annual series of concerts, which he proposes to entitle his "*Concerts d'Adieu*," is to take place at the Lyceum Theatre; the first to be given on the 1st of November. So natural is the Julien to London, so necessary, that one inquires almost pettishly, Why should he go? Where can he go? Ought he to be let go? "*Concerts d'Adieu*," one adds, "fiddlesticks! he will never march." Julien, however, would seem to be in earnest, for his bills throw out mysterious allusions to a travelling caravan of musical, artistic, literary, and scientific celebrities, and to the world-wide promotion of a noble and philanthropic cause. As the Mons. encourages communications, we shall avail ourselves of some future opportunity to inquire into the mystery of this propaganda. Several talented foreign emissaries are, we dare say, already at work, and the interiors of fiddles will not be sacred at the continental custom-houses for months after such an announcement.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—We would inquire of Mons. Julien, *en passant*, if he could not propagate sufficiently widely the necessity of Julien to the Opera House in the Haymarket. Those doors are closed—and some say closed for ever. All sorts of

good reasons are given why the place can never hold up its head as an opera-house. The most conclusive of these are, that it will never answer the purpose of a capitalist; it will always bring a mere adventurer to the utter bad—and the rare greenhorns who could keep a playhouse open to please a ballerina are just now rather shy. Jullien, however, is able to fill the Opera House, and a larger place too. His wand can call the million, and the million, if they come, will help to support the hundreds of musicians who must, to a certainty, feel the absence of the promenade concert enterprise if Mons. Jullien and his brother savans insist upon taking their grand promenade. If some powerful enchanter will not interfere to save her Majesty's late Opera House, we venture to prophecy its incorporation sooner or later into the scheme of some monster hotel company.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. Falconer continues to draw good houses with his comedy "Extremes." Mr. Leigh Murray has given place in the character of the hero to Mr. Henry Vandenhoff, whose treatment of the character is in all points satisfactory. The *Widow's* family are still the support of the piece, and Mrs. Weston's name will long be remembered in connexion with the passage she so admirably transplants from the life into the scenes of this comedy.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—We were drawn to Sydenham on Saturday last, along with some fifteen thousand others, by the attraction of Mr. Distin's Monster Concert, to the programme of which we took occasion to allude in a former number. We have little to say now but that our anticipations of a day's pleasure were fully realised. The order of the performances varied a little from the printed list, and happily the whole of the pieces announced were not performed. Had it been otherwise we had never been delivered from the infliction; but there were staunch grumblers to be found, who, though they were inclined to hold up all concerned to execration for every deviation from the bill, were louder still about the urgency of private affairs in town than should, they thought, entitle them to the precedence of the whole world on the railway platform. We may safely affirm, though we are not disposed to verify every item in the promissory bill of fare, that every visitor had enough and to spare for his or her money. The military bands advertised were all present, and to our minds formed the greatest attraction. We rarely hear fine singers or singing in the Crystal Palace without a sense of pity and shortcoming, for no art of secretary, directors, managers, or engineers, can thoroughly adapt the place for vocal music. But, as we have formerly said, we have never ceased to regret the substitution by the company of a stringed for a brass band, and so, on the announcement of every festival comprising military music, we invariably rush to the Palace—and never come away disappointed. The directors should certainly make a note of this before arranging their next summer's scheme. The bands we heard on Saturday were those of the Artillery (sixty-five or seventy performers), the 11th Hussars, the 36th, 47th, and, we think, the 54th Foot, besides those of the Lancashire Militia Artillery. It was an impossibility to hear, and it must therefore be an admitted impossibility to report upon, all the music they played, for they were disposed in various points of the grounds as well as in the nave of the building. The grand effect of the afternoon, however, was the performance by their united strength of Herold's overture to *Zampa*, the most spirit-stirring, and we need hardly say most popular, composition of its class. Mr. Smyth, the Artillery bandmaster, conducted the joint orchestra with masterly precision, and was himself an attraction, from the taste and serenity with which, heedless of his prominence and the grandeur of his blue and gold uniform, he directed the mass of wind instruments before him. We should not omit to notice, and we may conscientiously speak in favour of, a very good set of quadrilles upon Irish melodies, arranged by this gentleman, which were also performed by the united bands. A very charmingly arranged selection from the opera of *Martha* was another of the more interesting morceaux of the concert, and coming as it did upon the eve of Mr. Harrison's production of that work at Drury Lane will have an advantageous bearing upon the already smiling prospects of the latter establishment. The arrangements for the autumn and winter season are now, we believe, decided upon. Tickets are offered to the public at the low charge of half-a-guinea, and to ensure the comfort of necessary warmth to any number of delicate or luxurious visitors, the tropical department is extended by a length of one hundred feet towards the nave, and now includes the Alhambra and Byzantine Courts. Within this large warmed area a lecture-hall is to be fitted up, and Mr. Pepper, long known in connexion with the Polytechnic, has been engaged to superintend a course of popularised science, dissolving views, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

(Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.)

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, will be repeated Flotow's celebrated opera, *MARTHA*. Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Mr. George Honey, Mr. J. G. Patey, Mr. T. Gratton Kelly, Mr. Kirby, and Mr. W. Harrison.

On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday (105th, 106th, and 107th times), Balfe's highly successful opera, the *ROSE OF CASTILLE*. Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Miss M. Prescott, Mr. F. Glover, Mr. A. St. Albyn, Mr. George Honey, Mr. Bartleman, and Mr. W. Harrison.

Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon.
To conclude with, each evening, a new ballet-divertissement, entitled *LA FLEUR D'AMOUR*, supported by Mesdames Zelia Michelet, Morlacchi, and Pasquale.
Doors open at 7; commence at half-past. Acting managers, Mr. William Brough and Mr. Edward Murray. Stage manager, Mr. Edward Stirling.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

Stage Manager, Mr. Chippendale.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, having on their arrival from the United States been received on their first appearance at this theatre (where they are engaged for a limited period) with manifest enthusiasm by crowded audiences, will appear on Monday, October 18th, and every evening during the week, in the Comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Dazzle (his original character), Mr. Charles Mathews, Lady Gay Spanker, Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. B. White, and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, will also appear in this Comedy.

After which (not acted these ten years),

HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR.

Written by Mr. Charles Mathews.
Motley (his original character), Mr. Charles Mathews. After which, the popular Ballet of

JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON.

In which Miss Louise Leclercq, Mr. Arthur Leclercq, and Mr. Charles Leclercq, will make their first appearance this season.

Concluding with

ANY PORT IN A STORM.

Miss Eliza Weekes, and Mr. W. Farreu.
Commence precisely at 7. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S WELLS.

(Under the Management of Mr. Phelps.)

Monday and Tuesday.

OTHELLO.

Othello, Mr. Phelps; Iago, Mr. H. Marston; Cassio, Mr. F. Robinson; Brabantio, Mr. A. Rayner; Roderigo, Mr. Belford; Montano, Mr. T. C. Harris; Emilia, Miss Atkinson; Desdemona, Mrs. Charles Young.

After which,

LITTLE TODDLERKINS.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,

THE HYPOCRITE.

Dr. Cantwell, Mr. Phelps; Sir John Lambert, Mr. A. Rayner; Darnley, Mr. Belford; Seward, Mr. C. Seyton; Old Lady Lambert, Mrs. H. Marston; Lady Lambert, Miss Atkinson; Charlotte, Mrs. Charles Young.

To conclude with

MY WIFE'S MOTHER.

On Saturday, with new Scenery, Dresses, &c.,

KING HENRY THE FIFTH.

King Henry, Mr. Phelps. And other Entertainments.
Box Office open from 11 till 3, under the direction of Mr. Austin.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

M. Jullien's Twentieth and LAST ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS will commence on the FIRST of NOVEMBER, continue for One Month, and will be given as

MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S FAREWELL

AND

"CONCERTS D'ADIEU,"

Before his departure for his

"UNIVERSAL MUSICAL TOUR"

Through every city and capital of Europe, America, Australia, the Colonies, and civilised towns of Asia and Africa, accompanied by the *élite* of his orchestra and other artists, "*savants, hommes de lettres*," being the nucleus of a society already formed under the title of

"SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HARMONIE UNIVERSELLE,"

Instituted not only to popularise the divine and civilising art of Music, but to promote, through Harmony's powerful eloquence, a noble and philanthropic cause.

The full Prospectus will shortly be published.
All communications to be addressed to Mons. Jullien, 214, Regent-street, W.

THE ROYAL GRECIAN THEATRE,

CITY-ROAD.

Licensed as such by the Lord Chamberlain.

Lessee, Mr. B. O. Conquest. Acting Manager, Mr. C. Montgomery.

On Monday, and during the week, a new and powerful Drama of thrilling interest, which has been in preparation for several weeks, with new and splendid scenery, costly dresses, and brilliant decorations, written expressly for this Theatre by W. Suter, Esq., entitled

A LIFE'S REVENGE.

Characters by Messrs T. Mead, Lingham, Grant, Manning, Power, Gillet; Misses J. Covey, H. Covey, and Rivers.

The favourite Divertissement, CATALANIAN REVELS, produced by Mrs. Conquest, introducing her pupils.

Concluding with the much admired drama of

THE PHYSICIAN'S WIFE.

Dancing on the Monstre Platform at 9 o'clock, weather permitting. Mr. T. Berry's celebrated band.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

(Under the Management of Mr. Charles Kean.)

Monday, and during the week, will be presented, Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy of

KING JOHN.

King John, by Mr. C. Kean; Constance, by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by the farce of

AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—The MACHINERY IN MOTION. LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, MUSIC, with other instructive Amusements, render this Institution a most desirable place of recreation. CLASSES for CHEMISTRY, ARITHMETIC, DRAWING, LANGUAGES, &c., are now in progress under competent Professors, at Fees within the reach of all.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst., an entirely New LECTURE on ARTIFICIAL LIGHT applied to PHOTOGRAPHY.

MANAGING DIRECTOR, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—A

Course of Twelve Lectures on the Human Body will be delivered by John Marshall, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to University College Hospital, on the 22nd and 29th of October, 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th of November, 3rd, 10th, and 17th of December, 7th, 14th, and 21st of January, 1859. This Course will be delivered on Friday evenings at eight o'clock. Tickets, 5s. for the course of twelve lectures, or 1s. each lecture, to be obtained at the catalogue sale stall, or from Messrs. Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly. A Summer Course is given, to which Female Students are admissible.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

3, Tichborne-street, opposite the Haymarket, OPEN DAILY (for Gentlemen only). LECTURES by Dr. KAHN at 3, 4, and 5 o'clock on Important and Interesting Topics in connexion with ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PATHOLOGY (vide Programme). Admission, 1s.—Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free, direct from the Author, on the receipt of 12 stamps.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRICKELL—

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—NEW TRICKS.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross. TWO HOURS OF ILLUSIONS—previous to Professor Frickell's departure on a Provincial Tour. Every Evening at Eight. Saturday Afternoons at Three. Private Boxes, One Guinea; Box Stalls, 5s.; Orchestra Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Places may be secured at the Polygraphic Hall, and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

EGYPTIAN HALL.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Comic and Musical PATCHWORK, every night (Saturdays included) at 8. In addition to the usual programme, Mr. Howard Paul will give this week her astonishing imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves, in Balfe's "Come into the garden, Maud," which in voice, action, manner, and appearance, is a marvellous piece of mimicry. Mr. Howard Paul will also enact Miss Tabitha Fry, an "old-young lady." This entertainment is beyond all doubt the merriest in London. It is crowded every evening. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance on Saturdays at 3.

ERRATUM.—In our article on Weedon, we have used the term "Horse Guards" instead of "War Department," as has been pointed out by a correspondent, to whom we are obliged. The term Horse Guards has frequently been used as typical of the War Department, but as there is an actual distinction, it is to the latter that the opinions we expressed and the statements we made should be applied.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1858.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

SHAMS AND REALITIES.

WHAT is the meaning of all the solemn pother at Liverpool? Does it really aim at the promotion of "social science," or is it only a convenient cloak for blatant exhibitions on the part of philosophical Botherslys? We confess to small faith in the public utility of the sayings and doings of the noble and gentle who are making so much learned fuss in the provinces. True science is not obtrusive. The great thinkers who have instructed the world have been content to labour unostentatiously in their closets. The great inventors of every age have worked in thoughtful solitude, and have never been known, like country "Cheap Jacks," to jump on a

platform in order to publish their wares *ore rotundo* to the gaping world.

The noblemen and gentlemen gathered at Liverpool, forming the society for the improvement of the social sciences, we suspect, have an obvious misgiving about their undertaking. They are not prepared to say how their talk can impart to the public a knowledge which they do not possess, but they can assure each other that their labours are of prodigious service to mankind. Lord John Russell compliments, in a strain which rather surprises those who know the antecedents of both men, Lord Brougham for his noble exertions, and the ex-Chancellor repays the ex-Minister in the same coin. Lord Shaftesbury does the like service to both the noble Lords, and Sir John Pakington, an humble squire, is delighted to join his voice in the laudatory chorus. Lord Carlisle, too, chimes in; and by these several gentlemen complimenting one another, the world is informed what paragons of excellence, what an army of noble patriots, have met at Liverpool to improve mankind. We doubt not the testimony of right hon. gentlemen and noble lords to the merits of each other, but it would show a greater confidence in their undertaking if they said something less of themselves, and something more of the means by which their exertions at this subordinate gathering can be more beneficial to the public than their very similar exertions in Parliament.

There they have been eminently unsuccessful. The imperfect statistics of which one complains, the confused jungle of laws which another acknowledges, are their doings. They are the law-makers. They have had for years, some of them for nearly half a century, the management of the national concerns, and many of the evils they dilate on at Liverpool they decreed at Westminster. Lord Brougham has been tinkering at the Bankruptcy Laws for nearly thirty years, and the Bankruptcy Laws are a prominent part of the jumble denounced by Lord John Russell. The noble lord has in his time added not a little to the complication of the Statute Book. A thick volume would scarcely contain the acts concerning education, under the superintendence of the Privy Council, of which he has been the parent. As long as noble lords and honourable gentlemen go on year after year making a hundred and thirty or a hundred and forty acts of Parliament—rules of action, as Blackstone calls them—on all sorts of subjects, some contradicting others, the codification which the noble lord recommends would not be worth the expense. He quoted the codification of New York as a praiseworthy example. In 1855-6, the legislature of that state added to the perfect code no less than 25 public acts, and 130 local acts, about 50 of them being acts of relief or exemption from the operations of some parts of the code. Unless "social science" should suggest a remedy for the *anæsthesia* of law-making equally conspicuous in Congress and in Parliament, the codification would be as worthless as the noble lord's acts for taxing the people to make them learned. All that the members of the Legislature have said, or are likely to say, at Liverpool, might be said with more advantage in their proper places in Parliament. But they aim at a monopoly of talk at both. They are sensible of the policy of making a feint attack. They know of old, at least the reforming Whigs do, the advantages of heading a rising dissatisfaction such as begins to prevail with the desultory, confused, and worthless proceedings at Westminster, and may hope, by misdirecting it, or swimming with it, to be deposited by it, which is all they really care for, in power and place. By their talk at Liverpool they expect probably to divert attention from their deeds at Westminster.

Since newspapers, by interpreting Nature, have become a power in the State superior to noble lords and right honourable gentlemen, who, in the main, study only precedents, the latter aspire to share their power. They cannot become habitual contributors, though sometimes they even write for the newspapers, but they can usurp their critical functions. They can talk the leaders they would like to write. A society to promote social science at which they can take the lead in attacking their own devices and criticising all their legislation, places the reporting journals at their service, and they can make the newspapers, which they could not otherwise control, do their work, whether it be dirty or clean. Lord Brougham could not have procured insertion in any journal of the empire for the erroneous description he gave of the defunct "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge,"

and the partial puff he blew for the publications of one astute man; but pronouncing them at Liverpool, he has got them inserted into half the journals of the empire. It is known to the present writer and to many other persons, that cheap and useful literature, in conjunction with Mechanics' Institutes, had started into life and was making great progress before the Diffusion Society came into existence. Lord Brougham—then Mr. Brougham—for his own purposes diverted the progress to the Diffusion Society and to one bookseller; and by making the stream Whig instead of popular, it was soon lost in insatiable sands. It burst forth again, afterwards, and in a different quarter from that designed by Lord Brougham and his friends, and has now swept him, and them along with it, into the ocean of cheap, pleasing, and useful knowledge. He can no longer turn nor dam the stream, and so he hangs his own boat, not without murmuring and regret, on to John Cassell and the *London Journal*. As the chairman to the new association, the noble lord makes the newspaper subservient to his purposes, and makes it convey his griefs and his joys over the whole empire. To obtain this and similar ends the society is a very useful contrivance.

Though we think it a mere sham, supported by politicians anxious to conceal discomfiture and shrink behind the public from parliamentary responsibility, we should be extremely sorry were the abuse of a great theme by the self-seekers at Liverpool to lead our readers into the error of supposing that "social science" is not more worthy of honour than the society. It is one of the most important objects that can engage attention, but it is looked on squintingly and with dread by all politicians. What is called political economy—in truth, the science of labour, an important portion of the science of society to the progress of which we are indebted for free trade—was denounced by the first Bonaparte as a means of reducing a "granite" State, such as he presided over, into dust. He was right. The science of labour, of the means by which individuals are fed and society sustained, leads directly to the overthrow and the destruction of such states as that founded by Bonaparte. But all politicians are, more or less, despotic; they found their power more or less on coercion; they cannot live without forced contributions, and, as a matter of course, they all, more or less, dislike political economy and every part of social science. Politics and it are in opposition. We are quite sure, therefore, that the politicians who are taking the lead at Liverpool will prevent or stifle the science they profess to patronise and promote. Let us, therefore, say a very few words on this important subject.

Society is but another name for population, and the natural laws which govern population govern society. Hence the production of subsistence, which limits the increase of population, lies at the foundation of all the social phenomena. But, so far as man has to operate on the external world, all his exertions are expressed by one term—labour; and as labour is more or less productive, society prospers. The science of labour ascertains all the circumstances which influence the productive power of labour. Foremost amongst these is the appropriation of its produce, in other words, a right of property, and as this is founded on the laws of nature or on the devices of conquerors and other ignorant usurpers, society prospers or decays. The manner in which this right practically exists exercises a great influence over the progress of knowledge, the division of labour, and all the subsidiary means of conducing to the productive power of labour. To ascertain and determine the natural and just right of property is one of the great subjects which can only be ascertained and determined by the science of society. As society, or population, depends on subsistence, and every right of property which in the long run diminishes or lessens the amount of subsistence or the number of the people is contrary to the natural laws which govern society.

Society consists of two distinct, and yet united, branches—males and females—and these exist in conjunction with people of all ages. The natural relation of the sexes is obviously the foundation of the family, and families build up society. Communication is the adjunct of population, and as natural laws determine the relation of the sexes, so they determine all the relations which grow up from them and govern communication in all its ramifications. To ascertain the natural laws which regulate the union of the sexes or govern the communication between individuals, is therefore another

part of social science. As the great end of this union is the preservation and extension of society, all political regulations which stand in the way of it are contrary to the natural laws which govern all communication. These natural laws have not yet been ascertained, and the political regulations concerning communication are different in different countries, different in different ages, and different in the same age and in the same country. The political laws of marriage in England have been altered some three or four times within recollection, and they are different now in England and Scotland. To ascertain what these laws ought to be for society in all times and places is another object of social science.

Not to follow out in detail these great principles of labour and of communication as the essentials to the existence, the continuance, and the increase of society, it will suffice to say that they govern the whole subject. To the two great practical questions immediately dependent on them the politicians assembled at Liverpool neither will nor can give a fair and unbiased consideration. They are pledged and bound to existing political regulations; and their respect for the laws of the land as to the relation of the sexes and as to the right of property will effectually obscure from their view the natural laws which govern these important parts of society. We assert strenuously the existence of a science of society and the paramount necessity of observing and diligently studying the facts involved in it, but we have not the least hope that this great theme will be even comprehended by the biased politicians who compose the bulk of the association for the promotion of social science.

YOUNG WHIGS AND OLD TORIES.

A MORNING contemporary asked the other day—"Will there never be any more Young Whigs?" We begin to think that people will soon be asking—"Will there never be any more Old Tories?" Both species are confessedly fast becoming extinct. Political sterility has certainly befallen the half-dozen families who tried so long and so successfully to keep up the profitable imposture of their own exclusive fitness to govern England. The names of Howard, Fitzwilliam, Townsend, Fox, Cavendish, Spencer, Lambton, and Ponsonby, no longer aspire to fame. Pagets, Phippses, and Eliotts still nestle thickly in the sunny nooks of place; but the only public records that make mention of them are the estimates and the *Court Guide*. The houses of Russell and Grey are still defended, indeed, from the encroaching tide of oblivion by the veteran hands that a quarter of a century ago held high their "hereditary device," but they are ill supported by the younger offshoots of their ancestral stock; while of the vast territorial wealth of the Sutherlands and Leinsters, the Graftons and Breadalbanes, the Grosvenors and the Cokes, there is hardly an articulate representative in either House of Parliament or elsewhere to be found.

Yet never was so tempting an opportunity presented to a young man of the class in question—*si aliquid habet*—for winning popularity and distinction. Amid the wreck of worn-out party combinations, a Government inherently weak from the heterogeneous nature of its component parts, floats ambiguously onward, no one knowing whither it is drifting, or whether, in the hour of trial, any hand on board will be found capable of steering it at all. In vain it is expected to show its colours; there is no one to challenge the hue of its flag, and the crew therefore show none. The first bold and determined summons from any quarter would bring such uncertainty to an end. On the first hearty cheer from a well-manned rival, craft Derbyism must either show its colours and prepare for fight, or surrender without a blow. Had the Whigs amongst them one young man of the calibre or fibre of the late Lord Durham, we should soon know where we are, and to what we may look forward; and were some three or four men of position and talent prepared to take at the present moment a manly and resolute line on the question of Parliamentary Reform, they would evoke a national response so unmistakable that schemers and intriguers of all shades and sections would be fain to profess acquiescence, and every minister *in esse* or *in posse* would at once prepare to take his side in the approaching struggle. For struggle assuredly there yet will be, ere the industrious many get their own; and what we want now most to know is, who are to be for us and who against us.

So long, however, as one set of politicians remain dumb, it is no wonder that their traditional rivals should appear doubtful as to the course they are to follow. Hesitation and reserve may not, perhaps, win much favour for Lord Derby and his friends in office. But the fact that respectable elderly gentlemen, clerical as well as lay, whom no persuasion or ridicule could ever move before, are everywhere now to be seen in the vicinity of political railway stations, with tickets in their hands, is uncommonly strong presumptive evidence that the said worthy and weighty individuals have made up their minds to travel ere long in some direction, and not at their old-fashioned speed. How far they may have respectively determined to go—whether, once in motion, many of them may not go further than they meant when they set out—whether some may not stop short of their original purpose, and whether a few may, at the last moment, change their minds and refuse to move at all—it were waste of time to discuss. Enough, that on all sides we hear of bonfires having been made of fine old Tory principles; even though as yet no others of any describable pattern have been ordered by the lord of the manor. Exceedingly shocked and scandalised no doubt he would be if he were congratulated on having deserted his party, or gone over to the Whigs. The truth is, however, that he has really done nothing of the kind. It is his party that is going over, or preparing to go over, to the opposite side of the stream, there to occupy, if fortune will have it so, the position long weakly and waveringly held by their hereditary antagonists. If the Whigs do not speedily waken they will find themselves fairly outflanked, and it is not impossible that under such leaders as those they have recently followed, they may actually find themselves occupying the abandoned camp of the Conservatives, and practically thwarting progress and reform. It is not necessary for this that they should alter the facings of their political regimentals or trample their old party symbols under foot. These may be retained in all their entirety, while every party weapon is aimed at national honour abroad, and popular right at home. Men who for three years sustained the Palmerston Cabinet in its alliance with Austria, and its postponement *sine die* of every extension of the franchise, need not affect surprise at being deemed capable of acting as we have indicated. They would do so to-morrow if occasion served. Let this be clearly understood in order that it may be prevented.

Many zealous Tories have long held and avowed the conviction that an extended electoral franchise would not, in the main, work injuriously to Conservative interests. We have abundant reason to believe that this sentiment is rapidly gaining ground; and we may rest satisfied that the suffrage will not form any essential difficulty in the way of a new Reform Bill, if the present administration continues in power. Hitherto, however, the Ballot has been supposed to be a shibboleth which would prevent the co-operation of Tory and Radical influences; so much so, that a trading use has recently been made of it by certain Whig lawyers who wish to keep these two great sections apart. The remarkable speech of Sir Henry Stacey, delivered the other day at a Conservative celebration at Norwich, will rather tend to confound these disinterested gentlemen's politics. Sir Henry was beaten at the last election, he says, by the intimidation of Whig proprietors. He means to contest East Norfolk again; and next time he tells his Tory friends that he intends to advocate the Ballot! What next?

SHIPWRECKS AND SOME OF THEIR CAUSES.

THE public at large will, we suspect, only regard the unspeakable horrors disclosed in the reports of the burning of the Austria steam-packet, and the sacrifice of whole hecatombs of human lives as a fearful romance of real life, and another well-spiced illustration of the "dangers of the sea," to be commented upon one day and forgotten the next. A few will be disposed to take a deeper view of the subject, and to ask whether the calamity was inevitable, and whether ordinary or extraordinary precautions could not have prevented, or at least mitigated much of the dreadful details. We do not propose to enter upon a minute investigation of this special case, our purpose being of a wider character. We shall content ourselves with remarking that the particulars of the loss of the

Austria, as far as they have reached the public, disclose pretty nearly the same features which accompany all similar catastrophes, whenever any one is spared to "tell the tale." Here we find, first, that the most incredible carelessness was the cause of the fire; next, when it became known that there was no possible hope of saving the ship, a rush was made to the boats, that the boats were not immediately accessible, that when launched they were instantly swamped, and that, even had the boats been available and fairly stowed with passengers, they would not have held one-half of the unfortunates who trusted their lives in this ill-found and ill-fated vessel.

We have before us the "Wreck Register for 1857," published by the National Life-Boat Institution. We copy the following figures:—

Totally wrecked	384
Seriously damaged	482
Totally lost in collision	58
Damaged seriously by collision	224

The loss of lives is estimated at 1148

Now it must be recollected that this table is at best only an approximation to the truth—the numbers cannot be reduced, but may be largely increased. The casualties refer only to those that take place on our own coasts, they do not include those that occur in distant seas. If we say that the average loss, every year, of ships is not less than 500, and the average loss of most valuable lives somewhere about 1000, we shall not be very wide of the truth. The pecuniary loss to the nation in ships and produce cannot be correctly estimated. It is very little short of two millions annually. Here is an appalling statement, a statement published yearly, not hid under a bushel, but fully known to the Government authorities, and yet it excites about as much attention as we might expect would be bestowed on the details of drowning the litters of so many blind puppies.

Now we say advisedly that many of these fearful ocean calamities, loss of ships and loss of human lives yearly, might be prevented. Could we get at the whole truth, we should find that in about one-half the cases of total loss, the foremost cause is to be found in human cupidity and human carelessness. Ships are not unfrequently sent to sea in a totally unseaworthy state, overloaded, undermanned, and ill-found. Emigrant ships, especially, are or were open to these charges. It is true that the cold-blooded disregard of human life, safety, and comfort evinced some years ago by shipowners who freighted emigration vessels became so notorious as to attract the attention of Government, and a band of handsomely paid emigration officials was directly organised; but every one knows that the rules laid down by these agents for the regulation of emigration vessels are openly disregarded, that the personal inspection which takes place is so loosely made as to be, in many cases, worse than useless, and that the new system notoriously stops short of proper efficiency. Take, for instance, the important duty of manning a vessel. Every one knows that to send a ship, especially an emigrant ship, to sea undermanned or with an incompetent crew, is equivalent to sending her to destruction. And yet, what sufficient provision is made for ensuring that vessels sent from port are ably and sufficiently manned? It is notorious that mere lubbers are shipped by the owners of some of these vessels, and that though a ship may leave port with what the Commissioners may deem a sufficient crew, no sooner is the ship a few miles on her voyage than a boat-load of the fictitious crew is sent out of the ship and re-launched.

It will be seen, from the figures that we have given, that a large proportion of the disasters is occasioned by collision. This is a modern element of mischief, arising from the increased application of steam in the mercantile marine. We cannot find this circumstance attracts the public attention it deserves. When, however, it does attract official attention, we have the solemn farce enacted of an investigation set on foot by the Board of Trade. These investigations, it is notorious, do more harm than good, and rather tend to promote the very evil they profess to remedy.

There is, however, one circumstance that does not come before the public eye, although it has much to do with the frightful loss of life and property at sea which yearly takes place. We allude to the practice of ship insurance. The lax system of business adopted at Lloyd's in effecting insurances lies at the root of one-half of the casualties. Underwriters take so little trouble to ascertain the real character and condition of the ships they insure, that a

certain class of owners are always found ready to take advantage of the circumstance. If this class of shipowners, and they are on the increase, can get one of their ships fully insured, a total loss is to them a premeditated and profitable event. It may be asked whether underwriters can be found ignorant of their business and so regardless of their interest as to insure unseaworthy ships. In reply, we can from personal experience assert that underwriters make no sufficient inquiry into all those circumstances that ought to be known when a risk on ships is offered to them. They are content to take a few general particulars from the broker, and to accept the character and class in the registration book, but as to the manning or the finding of vessels underwriters neither inquire nor desire to know, nor, if they did inquire, could they get any information. The system at Lloyd's is the parent of the most scandalous frauds on underwriters, and the main cause of much of the wholesale destruction of human life and property which periodically occurs.

An attempt was made two or three years ago to induce the committee of Lloyd's to look into the condition of business with the view of reforming notorious scandals, and particularly for the purpose of ascertaining whether some plan could not be devised whereby the dangers of voyages by sea would be reduced, and losses of ships and men rendered less frequent. But the interest of those who profited by the discreditable condition of business was too powerful to permit the movement to be carried on with success. Even among the committee were to be found individuals who had the hardihood openly to stand up, and, in the face of notorious facts, to deny or to extenuate practices that, in some cases, ought to have excluded the delinquent parties from the company of men who valued character, and in others ought to have placed those who adopted them at the bar of the Old Bailey.

We shall have something more to say on this subject shortly. We shall possibly be able to show that a good deal of the mischief and misery which occur in our mercantile marine is owing to culpable negligence and design, and that no small portion of the recent commercial immorality which the late crisis brought to light is due to the system of business which has gradually gained a footing at Lloyd's, which is deplored by all the respectable members, but which no one expects will be thoroughly reformed, except through the agency of a strong pressure from without.

FRENCH SHIPS IN THE TAGUS.

WHY have the Donawerth and the Austerlitz been sent to Lisbon? Or what does Louis Napoleon promise himself by a hostile demonstration against a power like Portugal, which plainly possesses no means within herself of resisting an assailant like France, and which it can hardly be supposed the other great Powers of Europe would suffer to be seriously injured without coming to her aid?

We believe the true solution of the affair lies in regions and circumstances very remote from those in which the Portuguese Government is in any way concerned. After the popular reception the Emperor experienced in Brittany, it may be recollect that he returned to Paris and reviewed a portion of his garrison in the Bois-de-Boulogne. His reception was chilly in the extreme from the citizens and spectators; and this fact, coupled with the active and intriguing discontent of the manufacturing district, in consequence of his measures of free trade, was calculated to render him easily disposed to sanction any project that would amuse and gratify the national vanity for the time. To browbeat or intimidate a State like Portugal could hardly have served that end, unless it could be made to appear that a greater than Portugal was really to be snubbed and tumbled. The nature of the relations that have long subsisted between that country and England have always been regarded with jealousy by anti-English politicians in France; and the marriage of the young King to a near relative of Prince Albert's, not long ago, has imparted an additional zest to any attack upon the dignity of Portugal. The question, moreover, on which satisfaction was demanded from the Government of Lisbon, was essentially one involving the *amour propre* of their country, inasmuch as it palpably touched the French right to revive, under altered names and forms, the commerce in slaves. If Louis Napoleon, therefore, could point to the humiliation of

Portugal in the affair of the Charles et Georges, his journals would easily convert it into a triumph over British philanthropy, and another step gained towards liberating the world from England's police of the seas. In this way we may account for the virulent language used by many of the Paris newspapers, within the last ten days, in speaking of the affair.

It is further to be noted that M. Walewski, who has his own grudge against us for the resistance offered by our Parliament to his uncivil demands of January last, has latterly exerted more influence than usual, if appearances are to be believed, over the mind of the Emperor. The Foreign Minister of France is emphatically a man swayed by passion and pique. If he had had his way six months ago, the misunderstanding between the French and English Governments would not have been so quickly or quietly arranged. It took all the strong sense and strong will of Louis Napoleon to quench the numerous sparks which his Minister had scattered, and it was a bitter dose to the Count's self-love when he was compelled to indite the conciliatory despatch in reply to Lord Malmesbury's, in which he substantially withdrew the offensive and overbearing language regarding the necessity of a Conspiracy Bill, which Lord Clarendon had suffered to go unrebuked and unanswered. The seizure of a French ship by the Portuguese no doubt appeared to M. Walewski a propitious occasion for doing something arbitrary in resistance to a policy of which England is undoubtedly the author and primary mover. Were M. de Persigny in his place he would probably have given very different advice to his master; but while he has been the guest of Lord Malmesbury in Scotland, and still more recently of Queen Victoria, his rival and competitor in imperial favour has been characteristically engaged in making as much mischief as possible. Hence the appearance of the Austerlitz and the Donawerth in the Tagus.

And what will come of it all? Negotiations are known to be still actively carrying on at Paris for a pacific solution of the difficulty; and the Emperor's return from Rheims is favourable thereto. It is said Portugal has offered to give up the captured ship, provided the French withdraw their vessels of war previously. No doubt this would be to concede nearly the whole question as it stood a month ago; yet what is a small power to do when thus menaced by one of first-class strength. All the fine talk at the Conferences at Paris in 1856 about leaving questions to arbitration plainly comes to nothing when the parties are unequally matched. And so it will continue to be until a league of constitutional States shall be found for purposes of mutual defence against the bullying and aggressive tendencies of Absolutism. Till this be done, and so long as England shows by her conduct that she values the friendship of despotic France and despotic Austria above all other things in continental policy, it is vain for the smaller constitutional kingdoms to expect efficient support at her hands. The interests of Wallachia have been sacrificed to please Turkey; those of Piedmont for fear of giving umbrage to Austria; must we add those of Portugal sooner than raise a controversy with France?

THE LONDON POSTMAN'S DOUBLE KNOCK AT THE DOOR OF JUSTICE.

The postmen have a grievance, or at least a bundle of small grievances which, when brought together, make out a case of formidable dimensions. They appeal to the public for help, finding that the perpetrators of alleged injustice are deaf to the voice of reason and humanity. The London district letter-carriers thus state their case: They are overworked, being engaged in their duties from eight in the morning until half-past nine, or sometimes eleven o'clock at night. They are underpaid, their weekly wages being only 23s. They have been defrauded of certain compensation money, in defiance of the recommendation of the Post-office Committee of 1854, and by a piece of trickery they have not only sustained a reduction of pay, but have been obliged to submit to an augmentation of labour. They are unfairly treated in the order of promotion; the alleged rule of "promotion by merit" is a mere sham, other influences being permitted to operate to place young hands over the heads of their seniors; and lastly, they are intolerably oppressed by the overbearing conduct of some of the superior officers.

Now, if all or any of these complaints are well

founded, a strong case is made out for the inculcation of Lord Colchester, the ornamental Postmaster-General, and Mr. Rowland Hill, the practical manager. These public servants receive large sums yearly from the public purse, they are thus highly paid because it is assumed their offices involve great responsibility, and that they discharge their duties faithfully. But an accumulation of such complaints as we have enumerated indicates the existence of great negligence somewhere. The public can only look to the heads of this public establishment for its proper and efficient management, and, if necessary, call upon the Government to suspend the governing authorities until they have purged away the imputation of *laches*, and set right that which appears to be unmistakably wrong. There can be no possible excuse for underpaying the men who do the work; there is no absolute necessity for converting them into mere drudges and machines, by requiring such a sacrifice of their time as to leave nothing for recreation or improvement. There is no reason why the rule of promotion should not be simple, rigid, and defined. And last of all, there is no justification for insolence or tyranny on the part of the superior officers to those humble, but useful, public servants.

The public do not tax themselves, or permit themselves to be taxed, merely to afford easy berths for a few lucky people. The public do not desire to countenance a system that enables a few to ride in their carriages after showing themselves for an hour or two in their offices, and that condemns the many to taskmaster's toil for a bare subsistence. Above all and before all, the public will never stand quietly by and see a body of men, calling themselves freeborn, degraded to the condition of slaves by acts of petty tyranny.

The complaints may be well founded or exaggerated; at all events they must be fully investigated. It is a national scandal to allow these statements in reference to practices in a public establishment to remain unanswered, and, perhaps, unredressed.

We hold an opinion connected with the Post-office shared only by few. We doubt the propriety of making the Post-office an instrument for augmenting the revenue. It is this mistake that causes much of the outcry against the management of this establishment, and lies possibly at the root of many or all of the complaints of the London District Postman.

PORTRAITS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF PRUSSIA.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

SINCE we first sat down to give these portraits to the public, the heir-presumptive to the throne of the Hohenzollerns, Frederick William Louis, or, in the accepted Court parlance of Berlin, the "Prince of Prussia," has assumed the Regency. With his advent, the mediævalist Kreuz faction vanishes from the scene. It is succeeded, or in the course of being succeeded, by a bureaucratic party of less visionary notions, but which, in questions of popular freedom, will prove an equal impediment to progress. The appointment of Flottwell, for instance, in the place of M. Von Westphalen, can only be considered as good if we keep in mind the egregious vagaries into which the clique represented by the latter nobleman occasionally launched. In itself, the introduction of Flottwell into the Ministry of the Interior is undoubtedly an act of a strictly conservative policy. With him is to be found red-tape in its most unmitigated form. In his former quality as Minister of Finances, as well as in his recent office of President of the Province of Brandenburg, he always displayed marked bureaucratic preferences. The same is to be said of Messrs. Von Witzleben, Von Uechtritz, Von Schlemmüller, and of M. Von Schleinitz, the President of the Province of Silesia, who are all spoken of as likely to assume higher functions under the Prince Regent. It may be, however, that the late "Gotha party"—at least its aristocratic portion—will also furnish a small contingent for governmental use. But then it will be such safe men as Herr Von Auerswald, Herr Von Patow, Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg, and other *satisfaisants* of the *rangé* portion of mild, inoffensive constitutionalism. To enlist them in the ranks of the Court may be considered by the Prince as advantageous to his interests; for it must be borne in mind that, even now, the Regency is held by him on revocable terms. Probably, if Prince William had the sceptre positively in

his own grasp, he would value but lightly the support of the Conservative-Liberals.

We will now return to the delineation of the man such as he has appeared during his long lifetime. We mentioned in our last article the defiant attitude which he assumed in 1847, when refusing to take the oath of allegiance to that apology of a constitution which the King at that time had betrayed. The unpopularity of the Prince was then culminating towards its zenith. He was looked upon as the very incarnation of an absolutist of right divine. This measure of odium, however, became downright abhorrence when, during the famous days of 1848, he gave orders for a relentless massacre as cruel as it was impolitic. Through his obstinacy, the struggle in the streets of Berlin became a very carnage, which ended in the retreat of the royal troops and the precipitate flight of the Prince. Soon after the street battle was over, a curious revelation oozed out. It was reported that the Prince, in the last hours of the insurrection, had proposed to his brother to withdraw the military from the capital, to march with them into Eastern Prussia, and there to await the arrival of a Cossack auxiliary corps, with which Berlin was then to be attacked anew. The King and the Queen, not wishing to run this risk, refused compliance. The Prince thereupon hastened to leave Prussia, and take refuge on English ground. His name was execrated by the people of Berlin, who bestowed upon him the epithet of the "grape-shot Prince." Men were exasperated at his escape from the hands of retribution. His palace, however, was spared from destruction by some revolutionists writing on its walls the talismanic words, "National property."

In the early months of the March Ministry, so hated was the name of the Prince that it was not thought safe for him to return to Berlin. His prolonged absence was explained by the palace falsehood that "he was charged at the Court of St. James's with a special mission from the King." The Government journals, then in the hands of Constitutionalists, also indulged, from time to time, in a sly joke at his expense, gravely asserting that the Prince was "assiduously pursuing his studies on the representative system as existing in England!" Time, at last, calmed the angry waves of the popular movement. Negotiations were then entered upon for allowing Prince William to return to the capital, in order to take his seat in the National Assembly, to which he had been returned by some obfuscated district of the most benighted part of Pomerania. Before, however, he was permitted to re-enter the Prussian dominions, he had to address a letter to the public journals, in which he made a sort of recognition of the existing revolutionary state of things. This letter he wrote, no doubt, with smothered rage in his heart. When penning it, he probably consoled himself with the prospect of revenge likely to be afforded him, if he, for the time, bowed his head to the tempest. So he signed and sealed the document duly, and transmitted it to the powers whom he so ardently longed to have beneath his heel. Henceforth he impatiently awaited the hour of revenge.

We pass over the curious intrigues which the Prince, in the summer months of 1848, concocted against the democratic elements of the capital, by making use of certain false brethren of the democratic cause. It is a sad and disgraceful story, those intrigues. The most discreditable part in it was played by the Prince's wife, the ambitious Augusta of Saxe-Weimar, her unscrupulous husband all the while reaping the mean advantages of these *accontances*. These princely wiles and dirty stratagems proved but too successful; and by their means the unity of the popular party was broken up. We will not dwell on the guilty share which the Prince had in the Berlin *coup d'état* of November, 1848. We hasten to that master *coup* against the liberty of Germany which he made in the summer of 1849.

The authority of the National Parliament at Frankfurt having been openly defied by the German Princes, the people of Baden and Rhenish Bavaria rose in support of the falling cause of freedom. A great number of the soldiers of the Palatinate, as well as the whole army of Baden, joined the movement. The entire country of the Grand-Duke Leopold, from the Bodensee to the Neckar, was in the hands of the democrats. The movement assumed national proportions. Every one who still cherished a hope of liberty for Germany hastened to offer his services to the popular Government at Carlsruhe. To crush this uprising the Prince of

Prussia was appointed commander-in-chief of an army intended to reconquer the Palatinate and Baden for the King of Bavaria and the Grand-Duke. Several corps, amounting in the aggregate to the colossal force of 80,000 troops, poured into the insurgent country from the north, west, and east. Desperate struggles and many pitched battles in the open field took place during that murderous campaign, in which the fortune of war favoured alternately the Royalist and popular side; but in the long run, as might be expected, the 80,000 disciplined troops trampled down all opposition, however gallant and determined. The only place, at last, left for wounded freedom to shelter herself was the fortress of Rastadt. This also was reduced by the Prince directing General Hirschfeld to offer to its defenders advantageous terms of capitulation. But when its gates were thrown open, the garrison, instead of being allowed to depart, as had been agreed on, were treacherously made prisoners by the Prince, in true Nana Sahib fashion; and then began that reign of sanguinary vengeance which the historians must shudder at describing.

It is a page of horror in the biography of the Prince's life. Under his auspices, grim Death held his court at the drum-head tribunals, and mowed down with relentless hand the best and bravest. In the fosses of Rastadt, or the meadows of Eri-burg and Mannheim, victims unnumbered were slaughtered in cool blood. Hundreds were killed without even going through the ghastly farce of the court-martial. Others, more distinguished, were allowed that judicial mockery, equally to receive the bullet in their heart as a reward for their love of a free and united fatherland. To give an idea of the wholesale nature of the executions then carried out, we need only say that, within the short space of a few weeks, the Prince committed some thirty prisoners to a bloody grave; among them M. von Trützschler, the brave deputy of the National Assembly at Frankfurt; Generals Tiedemann and von Biedenfeld, commanders at Rastadt; Max Dortu, the young enthusiastic champion of the popular cause; grey-headed Boening, the colonel of the volunteer legion; Mniewsky, major of the Polish auxiliaries; Jacobi, commander of some of the forts at Rastadt; Heilig, major of artillery; Professors Neff and Höfer; Elsenhaans, the secretary in the ministry of war; Streuber, communal-councillor and president of the neo-Catholic community at Mannheim; the Adjutants Jansen and Schade; and others, whose patriotism or valour had made them hateful to the Prince. Not satisfied with this cruel vengeance, the dungeons of Baden were crammed to overflowing, at the command of the Prince, with the luckless objects of his wrath. In a country whose population does not reach to a million and a half, there were, in the first weeks, upwards of 10,000 political captives, and some 30,000 people driven forth into exile! Hundreds were condemned to ten years' confinement. Women were sentenced to prison for having attended the wounded of both armies, without distinction of party. Liberals known for, or suspected of, republican sentiments, were subjected to flogging. Men had their beards ignominiously torn off, and their faces spit upon, by the court-martial myrmidons of the Prince of Prussia. To what lengths the troops of the Prince went at that time may be seen from the report of an official Prussian gazette, in which it was calmly recorded that prisoners had been thrown from walls and taken up by the bayonets of their tormentors. No wonder Baden resembled a vast charnel-house. For years, emigration from this land of blood continued, and at this moment—almost ten years after the events we have described—the population is actually less than it was in 1849!

These were some of the exploits of the Prince during the epoch of popular aspirations. After he had finished his gory work, he is said to have exclaimed with savage glee to those around him:—"Now, indeed, we have given Democracy something to hate us for!" A prince of this promising pattern is a very choice material out of which to make a perfect constitutional ruler.

POLITICAL FORESHADOWINGS.

MR. BRUCE, M.P.—MR. H. A. BRUCE, M.P. for Merthyr Tydvil, addressed the electors of that borough a few evenings ago. He entered at great length into a review of the proceedings of last session, and then, alluding to the position of the present Government at the close of the session, said our position was not a satisfactory one. We presented the spectacle of a people under the form

of a constitutional government governed by a party representing a small minority in the House of Commons. They might say the present Government was as liberal as the one that had been displaced. All they wanted were liberal measures, and it mattered little to them whether they were Whigs or Tories who proposed them. He believed Lord Stanley was a statesman belonging to no party; Disraeli had no opinion upon any subject, and was quite as capable of being a Liberal as a Tory; Bulwer was a rebel; and Sir John Pakington in favour of a reform policy. He (Mr. Bruce) was not a man to throw stones at another for changing his opinions when he saw the opinions he had traditionally expressed were opposed to the feelings of the age and to the progress of the country. Referring to Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Bright, he said they were men of first-rate ability, but they wanted some elements of sound sense and temper, the absence of which made it impossible to give them that power which was given to others their inferiors in genius. They felt that they would never get into power, and also felt, so far as influence went, that they were as much entitled to power as others; and they were thus encouraged to show their power by overthrowing Governments and bringing others in. Mr. Bruce said he had no objection to the payment of members of Parliament, but he thought the best men would not then be got, as men not qualified for the office of member would endeavour to obtain it for the sake of the money. He was in favour of an extension of the franchise, seeing the great spread of knowledge, but not for universal suffrage. He was not in favour of annual or triennial parliaments.

MR. PALMER, M.P., AND MR. P. BOUVIERE, M.P.—At Maidenhead, last week, on the occasion of the meeting of the Berks Agricultural Association, Mr. Palmer, M.P., said he had observed that it had been the custom at several agricultural meetings of late for members of Parliament, or members of Government, to talk about the next session. Now, he must say, that he did not think it advisable to make any pledges as to the future. Let the measures brought forward be what they may, he would give to them his best consideration, and he trusted that his votes upon such might be as satisfactory to them as it would be to his own feelings. He would say nothing as to what might happen in the next Parliament. During the last session, which was not a very long one, but rather shorter than some he had been in the habit of attending for some years past, there were some measures of great importance carried, all of which he hoped would be attended with benefit to the country. Whether they agreed in politics or not, he felt that they could not do better than support the interests of those who had favoured them with their confidence.—MR. P. P. BOUVIERE, M.P., said that since he had been elected one of the members for the county there had been a change of Government, but that had been followed by very little change in measures. The present was a Tory Government, yet they had brought forward measures of a character similar to those of the late Premier, Lord Palmerston, and it was from the fact of their adopting more advanced views than the Tories used to do that he (Mr. Bouvierie) had on several occasions been enabled to give them his support.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING AT NORWICH.—On Monday the anniversary of the Eldon Constitutional Club was attended by Sir Samuel Bignold, who sat as M.P. for Norwich from 1854 to 1857, and Sir Henry Stracey, the late and probably the future Conservative candidate for East Norfolk. Sir Samuel Bignold congratulated the party on the accession of Lord Derby to office, and the satisfactory results which had followed the change of Government. He observed that a great deal had appeared in the public journals about the intention of the Government to bring in a Reform Bill. But Lord Derby on the first evening on which he took his seat on the Treasury bench made no promise to that effect. He simply said that the session of 1858 was not a proper time for the introduction of a Reform Bill, and that with respect to the future he would give the subject his most mature and anxious consideration. He (Sir S. Bignold) was not aware that Lord Derby stood pledged to bring in a Reform Bill during the approaching session; but if the Government should be of opinion that the time had arrived for some changes in the constitution of the country, he for one should have much greater confidence in the changes enunciated by the Earl of Derby than those proposed by Lord Palmerston.—Sir Henry Stracey said he believed the coming Reform Bill would have a liberal tendency; that it would tend to lower the franchise, and apportion the representation more to population. If the bill at the same time included the Ballot, he should be only too glad to support the measure. The Conservatives had always regarded the Ballot with horror, and he must confess that no one could have had a stronger feeling on the subject than himself. Considering that the influence of property ought always to be felt, and that it ought to be known exactly how property was represented—that is to say, how persons voted—he had been of opinion that property would not have its proper influence if vote by Ballot was established. But he had now had a certain amount of experience in social and political life, and as far as his experience went he believed the Conservative cause would not be injured by the Ballot. If honesty was to prevail without that abominable thing called the "screw," he believed that

the Conservatives would in the end be the gainers. Of this he was quite sure that the present laws at any rate did not prevent corruption, which had been very general throughout the country. Could it be worse with the Ballot? He doubted very much whether it would not be a great deal better, and he thought the Ballot was well worth a trial. Possibly some of the company might not agree with him on the subject, but he might remind them that Lord Stanley, who was a Government in himself, had voted for the measure.

MR. BRIGHT, M.P.—A requisition has been presented to the Mayor of Birmingham for a public meeting to be held for the purpose of hearing an address from J. Bright, Esq., M.P. for the borough. Sir J. Rastcliff fixed the evening of the 27th instant for the meeting. An invitation to a public banquet has been sent to Mr. Bright, whose visit to Birmingham will be celebrated in an enthusiastic manner.

REFORM CONFERENCE.—The Northern Reform Union held a meeting at Newcastle on Tuesday. Mr. Cowen reported the results of his interviews with leading Reformers in London, Birmingham, Manchester, and other large towns. Mr. Reed gave the results of his tour in the northern districts. Both statements were very sanguine. Mr. Cowen hit upon a real weakness in the tactics of the Reformers when he described their want of organisation.

MESSRS. HANBURY AND BYNG.—The members for Middlesex attended a meeting of the Local Agricultural Association on Wednesday, but their speeches touched very slightly on politics. Mr. Hanbury, M.P., congratulated the country that the war in India is happily concluded. He said: "The treaty with China, which will be alike great in its results to agriculture and commerce, is now settled, and the financial aspect of the country is most satisfactory. Her Majesty's Ministers may be better employed than in making after-dinner speeches at agricultural dinners, and I think next session of Parliament will prove I am not in the wrong in that respect." The Hon. G. Byng, M.P., said: "Like many other members of Parliament, I did not go to Cherbourg on our Queen's late visit, and therefore I cannot make bad jokes about the French people, which, permit me to say, I regret having read and heard of, and which are not calculated to promote that cordial and generous intercourse that I wish always to see exist between two such great nations as England and France."

LORD DERBY AND LORD JOHN.—In the *Morning Herald* we find the following put forth with an air of authority:—"We have seen during the last few weeks speculations propounded of new political combinations. Some of our contemporaries, supposed to be well informed, have supplied their readers with incidents to excite their political curiosity. The visit of Mr. Walpole to Ireland, with his lady and family, is fraught with significance; and the Earl of Derby is represented to be in close conclave with Lord John Russell, discussing and arranging the clauses of the new Reform Bill. The real circumstances are, that the hospitality of Knowsley is offered to some of the distinguished personages who are visiting Liverpool this week in connexion with the Social Science Congress, and Lord and Lady John Russell and the Earl of Carlisle have accepted an invitation to visit the Earl and Countess of Derby. We can state on the highest authority that no communication whatever, personally or in writing, through the Duke of Bedford, or through any other person, has taken place between Lord Derby and Lord John Russell having the slightest reference to political subjects. The visit of the Earl of Carlisle, and Lord and Lady John Russell, is personal and private; and the circumstantial detail of political conferences respecting the Reform Bill or any other subject is pure invention."

APPROACHING ELECTIONS.—The elections for Belgrave and Guildford will take place about the 21st instant, and probably on the same day. The only candidates for the former borough are Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Monson, and for Guildford, Mr. Evelyn and Mr. G. Austin. The whole of the candidates profess Liberal principles.—It is confidently stated in Kidderminster that Mr. Roundell Palmer, Q.C., will be a candidate for the representation of this borough in Parliament at the next general election, in opposition to the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, who now sits in the House of Commons as its member. Mr. Palmer will be supported by Lord Ward, who has great political influence in the borough in consequence of his extensive property there. The learned gentleman is an intimate friend and associate of Mr. Gladstone, with whose views, both in religion and politics, he entirely coincides. He represented Plymouth in the last Parliament, but lost his seat at the general election of 1857.

RAJAH BROOKE.—The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has had under consideration the proposal of Sir James Brooke to the British Government respecting Sarawak, and have agreed to memorialise Parliament to inquire into the advantages of this country taking possession of Sarawak.

ADMIRAL LORD LYONS is lying dangerously ill at Arundel Castle. The Hon. Mr. Lyons arrived on Saturday from Florence, to be in attendance on his afflicted father.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, 6th P. M.

As the risk of being deemed to always harp upon one string, I have again to trespass on the attention of your readers with a few remarks upon the condition of the contest between Free Trade and Protection, the last that I shall have an occasion to offer before the preliminary skirmish is lost or won, which will materially influence the crowning fight, for on Sunday next expire the two decrees of 1855 and 1857, which, to a slight extent, have safeguarded the interests of French consumers of iron against the extortion of monopolists. If these decrees are not renewed, the people of this empire will fall under a system of inaction, which cripples their energies, and keeps up an insuperable barrier to their material progress. The construction of railways—although British rails cannot be now imported with profit—will be dependent upon the caprice of a few dozen ironmasters. The advancement of agriculture will be unmeasurably retarded that these gentlemen may make rapid fortunes in a few years. The whole of machine-made goods will be taxed before leaving France, and unfairly overweighed in their competition with foreign goods in markets abroad. Not a machine nor an article made of iron can be exported. The ship-building trade will be crushed by a tax on raw materials. Importations will be double in price, and every article of home consumption produced by machinery will be largely augmented in cost to the working classes. Such is the picture which must rise up before the vision of the Emperor when he takes counsel with himself as to the course he should pursue next Sunday. If France has been able to recover from the effects of the crisis, if her population have enjoyed a degree of comfort and well-being superior to what might have been expected, if her sons are peacefully earning their bread instead of fighting in the streets and crimsoning the soil with their kindred blood, this improvement is due to the partial measures of free trade which the Emperor has had the foresight and the courage to inaugurate. But for his active interference in the economical régime of France, the horrors of June, 1848, might have been re-enacted ere this. Untaxed corn is a surer foundation and better defence for his throne than the servility of the priesthood or the unscrupulousness of his armed host, who, together, constitute the pretorian guard of the empire. Without believing his Majesty to be a profound political economist or a thorough free trader, I do not conceive that, with his known courage and implicit confidence in his *docteur*, he is willing to run so great a risk as I have attempted to portray, to please a few wealthy manufacturers. It would be presumption to venture to prognosticate what policy he may pursue in three days, but I cannot credit that he will throw himself into the arms of the prohibitionists. He can scarcely be prepared to weld the future of his dynasty to such a rotten cause, and to alienate the intelligence and integrity of all France. What confirms me in this belief is the persistence of the Emperor in the course of free trade with respect to the importation of corn. Since my last letter the free exportation of grain has also been established, and to-day's *Moniteur* contains an imperial decree—the complement of the two preceding ones—dated at St. Cloud, 13th Oct., yesterday, which is to the following effect:—"Since the decree of the 30th Sept., 1858, on the report of his Imperial Highness the Prince, charged with the Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies, and of our Minister Secretary of State for the department of Agriculture, of Commerce, and of Public Works, we have decreed and do decree as follows:—Art. 1. The faculty accorded by the decree of 2nd Oct., 1857, to foreign ships to effect up to the 30th Sept., 1858, the transport of grains and flour, of rice, potatoes, and dried vegetables, between Algeria and France, is extended until the 30th September, 1859." This certainly does look like a fixed determination to persevere in a liberal commercial policy, and gradually to bestow upon the nation the blessings of free trade. The prohibitionists profess to entertain quite a contrary opinion. I say profess, for they cannot be so purblind as not to see what is in store for them. Even granting that to-day they may be successful, to-morrow they will be vanquished, for free trade is inevitable, and they would do well to take care that its advent be not accompanied by social disturbances. In their organ, published to-day, M. Charles de Lesseps, under the signature of that Anvergat with whom the *Times* made merry at the beginning of the summer, writes:—"All induces us to believe, in fact, that the resolutions of the Government are decided on, and that they will realise those hopes with which many of its representatives have rejoiced our workshops." At the same time, while pretending to entertain this confidence, the journal alluded to neglects no means of intimidation, and the banded prohibitionists follow the

same policy, like the sheep of Panurge. The Consultative Chamber of Arts and Manufactures of the Oise, sitting at Beauvais, and composed of textile manufacturers, chiefly utter the following lachrymose complaints in a report addressed to the prefect of that department:—"Cruelly tried during the period we have signalled, M. le Préfet, by the reaction of crises in the United States and in England; by the extreme elevation of the rate of interest during several months; by the stagnation of business which followed; by the suspension of railway works; by the crushing competition of foreigners, who, under the pretext of the wants of naval construction, encumber France with their goods under the favour of a considerable reduction in the tariff; discouraged, disquieted by the approach of that day when custom-house prohibiting duties will cease, to be replaced by entry dues which will diminish the efficiency of protection; smitten thus on all sides and at the same time, trade has been unable to find either confidence, enterprise, or the resources which are necessary to it to work, extend, develop, and improve its processes and means of action." After the textile manufacturers come the ironmasters, who in their skirmishes always charge under the cover of some other interest. The Consultative Chamber of Arts and Manufactures of the Nièvre join in the howl with the hopes of scaring the State from wisdom. These gentlemen say:—"In our department the metallurgical trade has been the worst treated, and unfortunately the entire department is wedded to its good and bad fortunes. When metallurgy languishes, forest property and coal and mineral workings suffer an immediate depreciation. The workmen in establishments which directly or indirectly employ thousands of hands in prosperous times, fall into misery, and, obliged to impose restrictions on themselves, limit, forcibly, their consumption of all kinds of goods which make the wealth of commerce and of small local trades." It surely needs no prohibitionists from the Nièvre to teach Frenchmen that when the population of a department is absurdly rendered dependent upon an artificial and forced manufacture, the foundations of prosperity will not be seated upon natural causes. It is precisely because such is the case, because protection renders trade uncertain, precarious, and baneful, because it makes the food of the people dependent upon laws which a breath made and a breath may unmake, because it creates antagonist interests among all classes of society, and because it renders employment liable to fluctuations which no wisdom can foresee or control, that its abolition is sought to make room for free trade. The protectionists are stupid enough to seek to frighten the Government and the patrons of commercial liberty by evoking the memory of 1786. Their organ exclaims:—"For a long time past, never have the corporations, mouth-pieces of trade, certainly expressed such apprehensions nor traced so sad a situation. The experience of the late period has produced results which recall to mind the state of public sentiments in 1786." It may be quite true that such is the case, indeed I believe it is; but it is not that public indignation is directed against the Government or free trade—quite the contrary. The persons obnoxious to the people are the prohibitionists, who now stand in place of the *fermiers généraux* of the old régime, and who tax the necessities of the nation to revel in riotous living. What befel the *fermiers généraux* in the years following '86 ought to be a warning to the protectionists of to-day.

In a preceding letter I promised to notice a recent trial at Paris, which afforded curious illustrations of the French marriage law, and of the condition of French society in the middle of the nineteenth century. I deferred fulfilling my promise last week in order to be able to give a full and detailed account, which, I trust, will operate as a salutary warning to all families in England. But before entering into these painful particulars—painful on account of the circumstance that individuals with the pretence to manhood should use the language they did towards a defenceless English girl in a foreign country, and under age, however great might have been her misconduct—I am desirous of calling attention to a new phase of Anglophobia in France. The Ultramontanes and Legitimists are doing their best to get up a crusade against marriages with English women, under the leadership of those noble specimens of manhood, Eugène Vuillot and Xavier de Fontanes, albeit the first entered into the bonds of wedlock the other day, and received the nuptial benediction from the Père Ventura, who has increased his character for eccentricity by desecrating a pulpit with a eulogium on M. Vuillot, and exalting the service which this Aretino of religious journalism has rendered to the Church. M. Xavier de Fontanes—I am not quite clear as to his title to the aristocratic particle—concocted an article some short time back which is irreverently called by the sons of Voltaire, a *farine*, and in which he protested, in language as foul as could be allowed to pass by the censor, against the wholesale importation of English women for marriage with the "noble sons of France." He stated that this immigration was the result of a deep and wide-spread conspiracy for uncatholicising and denationalising the noblest families in France; and the first object of this conspiracy, organised by Protestant and perfidious Albion, was attained when English mothers succeeded in clothing the offspring of these mixed

marriages in philibegs and bonnets. The tartan worn in France is, in the eyes of M. de Fontanes, the sign of English domination and the badge of national degradation. If this state of things continues, he clearly foresees the coming of that day when the wearers of historical names in France—the *filles des croisés*, as he delights to call them—will be able to read Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Locke, Carlyle, Shelley, and will cease to feel an insane hatred against the land which gave their mothers birth. "Dies ira!" wails forth M. de Fontanes, whenever noble Frenchmen shall not be filled with bilious hatred of Englishmen, or when they shall be unwilling to enact a new St. Bartholomew. Your readers can well imagine how happy must be the position of English wives and mothers in a society where such a jackpudding of Ultramontane intolerance is allowed to froth forth his bile, and it must be a matter of surprise that any English Roman Catholic should be found among the subscribers to the *Univers*, which contains such stupidly foul libels upon their nation, and more especially their female kindred.

To return to Pau. In 1856, Monsieur C., of Pau—French journals never give the names in these matters, but only the initials, and it is perhaps desirable to follow the same example here—went to England, and on to Ledbury. His wife being ill, Alice Ellen B. was engaged as nurse and companion. The information obtained by Madame C. showed that the girl was honest, civil, and of good moral conduct; that her family, though poor, were respectable; and by her subsequent behaviour at Pau, she gained the esteem and affection of the C. family. In the course of last June twelvemonth occurred the processions of the Fête Dieu. That of the parish Saint-Jacques was to pass through the street where lodged Madame de F., the grandmother of M. Chéri de Something, which, being an unknown quality, I term X. On this occasion, Madame C., accompanied by the English girl, asked to be allowed to witness the procession from Madame de F.'s window. And there Alice Ellen, for her misfortune, met this thing dressed in man's attire, and answering to the Christian name of Chéri. It had received a classical education, was Sous-Chef in the Préfecture of the Lower Pyrenees, and had studied for the law, obtaining the degree of Licentiate. Chéri appears to have been smitten by the appearance of the young English girl, whose humble and menial position could not have been concealed for a moment, and called on Madame C. the following day, pretexting a desire to renew the family relations which formerly existed between the C.'s and X.'s. Chéri further expressed a desire to learn English, which Alice Ellen was qualified to teach. Madame C. seems to have imprudently accepted the proposition, and allowed Chéri to visit her house during two months, every evening of which was passed, from seven to half-past eight, with the girl alone, as Monsieur was absent and his wife was occupied with the care of a sick sister. The advocate allowed his belief to clearly transpire that advantage was taken by Chéri to seduce the poor humble defenceless girl, "Que se passa-t-il alors entre lui et l'autre? Dieu seul eut le secret." The result of these persevering and assiduous visits was that scandal was soon floating in the moral atmosphere of Pau. Madame C. intimated to Chéri that his visits must be discontinued, as they compromised the girl. "Je l'aime et je veux l'épouser," was the reply, which induced Madame C. to give way. But on the return of the lady's husband, Chéri was sent to the right about and the girl sent home. Chéri, nevertheless, pestered the girl with letters professing the most sincere affection, and the simpleton believed them. After an interminable series of love letters, Chéri gradually developed his plan, and in a letter wrote:—"I have spoken to my father, my dearest Ellen, of the project I had to go to seek you in England. He is good, and does not object to my intentions to call you my wife; but he wishes to know before giving his consent to anything, what is the position of your fortune and of your family. . . . I am not rich; I possess only a country estate, which brings me in about 100*l.* a year, and my place in the Préfecture. It is enough to live on, but not too much. As to my family, you will find all about that in the little book enclosed. If that does not frighten you, and that you always love the poor Frenchman, write." So far from Chéri possessing any clear property, it came out at the trial that the estate would not return so much as represented, even if it had not been mortgaged up to the full value. Here, then, was fraud upon the part of Chéri. Alice Ellen appears to have replied to this letter, speaking vaguely of three times 60,000*fr.*; whereupon Chéri takes fire, cherry-red heat, and writes back immediately, "What share of this is yours? Is it landed or money property? . . . Write directly. I wait with impatience." The impatience grew unbearable, and next the old grandmother was brought upon the scene to write to a girl she had known as the servant of her friend:—"Mademoiselle, I am charged to write to you respecting a marriage between you and Chéri. Chéri's father will give his consent if what his son states is correct. But M. Chéri is obliged by his place and his position as nobleman, to hold a certain rank. He will be sub-prefect in a few years if he succeeds, and his father desires him to marry a woman with a sufficient dowry to live upon, and I am requested to ask you what is the amount of your personal fortune, and how is it established and represented,

and if your mother consents? You must make haste. I beg of you to write by return." Write by return the silly girl did, and as I have no wish to screen her folly and falsehood, I give her letter verbatim:—

"A présent, madame, je veux vous expliquer ma position de fortune. Je possède en Angleterre 4000 pounds; un pound vaut en France 25 fr., avec une petite campagne, avec des jardins et deux champs. Il faut que je vende cela tout de suite; ça fait peut-être 900 pounds; plus, toute une fortune qui m'a été laissée par ma tante pour ma vie, et, après, pour mon mari, si je meurs pour la première, et pour mes enfans. Quand maman mourra, je recevrai une portion de fortune d'elle. Aussi, madame, j'ai un trousseau grand, comme j'ai dit à M. Chéri, pour porter en France. Ma famille, madame, est très ancienne et très respectable; mon père est mort depuis quatorze ans; j'ai trois sœurs, toutes mariées, l'une à un médecin, l'autre à un avocat, et la troisième à un pharmacien. Je suis la dernière, et vous comprenez que je vais être la plus éloignée de maman.

"Vous voyez, ma chère madame, que maman veut voir ici M. Chéri pour lui donner la fortune dans sa main, tout mon trousseau aussi, parce que je suis jeune encore et la dernière fille de la famille. Alors faites prier M. de X... de laisser venir son fils... Il peut venir chez nous dans quatre jours, rester ici deux jours et retourner à Pau dans le même temps. Je suis toute prête. Mon trousseau est fait, robes et tout. Je touche ma fortune à présent. Alors maman dit que s'il ne peut pas rester, qu'il vienne comme cela, parce qu'il en peut faire un mariage vite avec le consentement des parens. Alors je vous supplie, madame, de le laisser venir dix jours; nous reviendrons ensuite à Pau. Maman veut que le mariage se fasse le plus tôt possible; mais il faut qu'il vienne. Le voyage n'est pas long, je l'ai fait toute seule quand j'étais malade. Je vous remercie pour la lettre que vous m'avez écrite; je comprends très bien tout ce que vous me dites. Je suis fâchée d'écrire mal le français. Je fais donner à maman son consentement pour tout. Il faut que M. Chéri reçoive ma fortune à la main lui-même; un avocat me l'a dit. Laissez-le venir, je vous supplie; il pourra voir toute ma famille qui est en Angleterre et veut lui faire du bien."

These falsehoods were evidently inspired by those contained in Chéri's letter, and they may be treated leniently when we consider they were used by a girl to save her reputation and bring about marriage with one who had seduced her under the promise of marriage. The prospect of 4000*l.* sent Chéri off to England to secure the sum, the truth of which might have been ascertained by inquiry of Chéri's future wife's mistress. And with this scamper in hot haste to England closes the first act in this melancholy drama. I will give the conclusion in my next.

GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 13.

THE anticipation which I ventured to express in my last regarding the settlement of the Regency question has been fully verified. The Prince of Prussia is now Regent of Prussia. It is not difficult to penetrate the motives of the Queen and her abettors in submitting thus suddenly after their long and obstinate opposition: the country was beginning to get interested in the matter—the people were devoting rather too much attention to political affairs—and there was every prospect of a dangerous agitation if the question remained longer open, and the confiscations of journals continued. Since the year 1848 this question has been the only one that has called forth a little political spirit amongst the journalists of Germany, and, comparatively speaking, they have evinced a certain amount of courage; but, to make Germany what they want her to be, and to induce the people to follow and confide in them, they must be prepared to submit to greater sacrifices than the loss of two or three numbers of a newspaper, which is less their loss than that of the subscribers. Even now the journalists, although evidently enjoying more latitude than for the last ten years, have not the heart to utter wholesome truths as they ought to be uttered.

The edict constituting the Prince sole Regent of the kingdom, is literally as follows:—

"Supreme Edict of 7th October, inviting His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia to undertake the Regency.

"Royal Highness and Beloved,—By acting as my representative in affairs of State during my illness this year past, you have afforded me a great assistance, for which I tender you my heartfelt thanks. As, by the visitation of God, I am still prevented from devoting myself to affairs of government, and as the physicians have prescribed a journey to a more southerly clime, I request your Royal Highness, pending this my continued indisposition, and

till I shall be again able to fulfil the duties of my Royal office, to exercise the kingly authority as Regent in my name upon your sole responsibility towards God, and according to your conscience and ability; and hereto your Royal Highness will decide upon every further needful arrangement. Of the concerns of my Royal household, all that regards my person I reserve to my own good pleasure.

"FRIEDRICH WILHELM.

"VON MANTEUFFEL—VON DER HEYDT—SIMONS—
VON RAUMER—VON BODELSCHWINGH—VON
MASSOW—GRAF VON WALDERSEE—FLOTTWELL
—VON MANTEUFFEL II.

"Sans-souci, Oct. 7th, 1858."

The following is the edict of his Royal Highness, of 9th October, respecting his acceptance of the Regency, and the convening of the National Diet:—

"According to the contents of the annexed Supreme Edict of the 7th inst., his Majesty being still prevented by the illness with which, by the visitation of God, he is afflicted, to devote himself in person to the affairs of government, has summoned me to undertake the Regency. In obedience to this, his Majesty's summons, and in accordance with the Article 56 of the Constitutional Charter of 31st of January, 1850, I, as the nearest Agnate, hereby undertake the Regency of the kingdom, to conduct the government in his Majesty's name until his Majesty shall be enabled to resume himself the Royal authority. I have, therefore, agreeably to the provisions of Article 56 of the Constitutional Charter of January 31st, 1850, convened both Houses of the National Diet for the 20th inst., and I commission the Ministry of State to publish this ordinance with the Royal Edict of the 7th inst. and my present order.

"WILHELM, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA,
"Regent."

The following is the translation of the writ issued by the Prince Regent, summoning the two Houses of the Diet:—

"I, having undertaken the Regency of the Kingdom in obedience to the invitation of his Majesty, and in accordance with Article 56 of the Constitutional Charter of the 31st January, 1850, hereby ordain, according to the provisions of the said Article 56, what follows:

"The two Houses of the Diet, the House of Lords and the House of Delegates (Abgeordneten), are summoned to meet on the 20th of October of the present year, in the capital and residence city of Berlin.

"The Ministry of State is commissioned with the execution of this ordinance. Authentic, under my own hand, and impressed with the Royal seal,

"(L. S.) WILHELM, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA,
"Regent."

"Done at Berlin, 9th Oct. 1858."

The publication of the above documents was preceded by the resignation of M. Von Westphalen, Minister of the Interior, which circumstance is taken as an evidence of an entire change in the system of government. The immediate cause of M. Westphalen's resignation is said to be this:—When the wording of the Royal edict came under the consideration of the Council, the Minister of the Interior, who from the very first has been the steady opponent of the Prince of Prussia, or rather the most audacious supporter of the Queen and her clique, insisted that Article 56 of the Charter did not in any degree bear upon the Regency question as it stood at present, which was simply whether the King could be prevailed upon voluntarily to surrender his royal authority to another, and whether the Prince would voluntarily accept it. As, in his opinion, the event for which Article 56 provided had not occurred, he firmly declined signing an ordinance based upon that article. He was soon after this declaration relieved from his functions by an order signed by Mr. Manteuffel, President of the Council, and countersigned by the Prince Regent. It ran as follows:—

"It has graciously pleased his Majesty the King to relieve the Minister of State Von Westphalen, at his own request, from the Direction of the Ministry of the Interior, with the permission to retain the title and rank of a Minister of State, and the Minister of State Flottwell is charged with the management of the Ministry of the Interior in the interim."

The formal settlement of the Regency has given universal satisfaction: to the rulers who felt that a continuance of the dispute would have gradually excited an agitation which might have been productive of great danger to themselves—to the Liberals, who have long been hoping for the government of the Prince, for the reasons stated in former letters. The Liberals are the more pleased, as the Prince, in his edict, takes his stand upon the Charter, whereas it will be observed, in the edict of the Court, the Charter is completely ignored. Some journals expected a change of Ministry imme-

diately, and at one swoop; but such an expectation was founded upon ignorance of the provisions of the Charter upon which the Prince had taken his stand, and to which, by the wording of his edicts, he has pledged himself to adhere. Even the resignation or dismissal of M. Westphalen was an act done prior to the transfer of the Royal authority, for, between the edict of the King and that of the Prince of Prussia, there is a space of two days. The former was drawn up on the 7th, the latter not till the 9th. Even under the first the signature of Westphalen is not to be found, but that of the Minister Flottwell instead, so that the resignation of M. Westphalen cannot, in fact, be regarded as an act of the Prince Regent's; besides, it is a question whether the Prince had the power to give the Minister his dismissal, for Article 58 of the Constitutional Charter, so often quoted now by the Prince and his friends, concludes thus:—"After the establishment of the Regency, the Regent will take oath in the presence of a General Assembly of both Houses of the Diet, to maintain firmly and inviolably the Constitution of the kingdom, and to govern in unison with it and the laws of the land. Until this oath shall have been taken, all the Ministers of State remain responsible for every act of the Government." From this it follows that all those Ministers who were acting as responsible advisers of the Crown at the time of the transfer of the royal authority, must continue their functions till the oath prescribed by the Constitution shall have been taken; and as this can be done only in presence of the assembled Diet, it follows, further, that no change of men can take place. In some German states, the power of the Regent is, in similar cases, subjected to certain limitations; he cannot, for instance, grant titles of nobility, or dispose of the Crown lands, it being presumed that such powers may be dormant for a while without detriment to the State. This has led some journals to suppose that the Prince Regent of Prussia is under similar restrictions, but such is not the case. "The Regent exercises the royal authority in the name of the King," according to Article 58 of the Constitution, but excepting only the name, all the rights of royalty devolve upon him without any limitation whatever, for the Golden Bull of the year 1356, which defined the prerogatives of the seven Princes of the Empire under Charles IV., prescribes that the Regent, as soon as he is installed, is bound to invest himself with all the attributes appertaining to the rights, the voice, and the power of sovereignty." I believe this Bull holds good in Prussia at this day, and consequently the Prince is in every respect, except the name, King of Prussia.

The confiscation of journals has now begun in Bavaria, and of course a dead silence upon political affairs reigns. In Austria, all journals, not newspapers only, but even scientific periodicals, are about to be subjected to a tax of only one kreutzer in future.

Last Wednesday a duel with pistols, at fifteen paces distance, was fought at Berlin, between an officer of the Garde Reserve regiment and a young nobleman. The cause of the meeting is not known. The result was not fatal, but the ball from the officer's pistol just grazed the forehead of the young nobleman, who wore a Panama straw hat, which probably saved his life, for being very stout and elastic, it may, perhaps, have offered some slight resistance to the bullet and given it another direction. The hat was whirled from the young man's head by the force of the blow, and, of course, ripped up.

It is reported that a submarine telegraph is about to be laid down between the east coast of England and East Frisia. It is expected to be commenced before the end of this month.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

A LETTER from Rendsburg says:—"You may take for granted that the greatest exasperation prevails at the Danish Court against the German citizens at Flensburg, who did not conceal from the King the most unmistakable signs of their disaffection. Perhaps no long time will elapse before they will be made to feel the effects of the Royal anger. The Angle peasants, also, have got into bad odour at Court. You remember that, when the King passed through Schleswig, they addressed to him petitions of grievance against the compulsory use of the Danish language. Several strong expressions of King Frederick are reported, from which it would seem that the unsatisfactory reception in the duchy has exasperated him more violently than ever. Meanwhile, a very active democratic propaganda takes advantage of this state of things to propagate among the people of Schleswig-Holstein the ideas of German unity and liberty, such as were preached by the advanced Liberals of 1848. Pamphlets are profusely disseminated for that purpose. One of these prints bears the signature of a committee of patriots of Kiel, Rendsburg, and Schleswig, and is addressed 'To all good Germans of Schleswig-Holstein, especially to the troops of that country.' The pamphlet circulates secretly, but it is said to find everywhere eager readers. . . . Some of the recent demonstrations in our neighbourhood are attributed to the influence of this popular propaganda."

INDIA AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

TRANSPORT AND IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

One of the great difficulties in understanding India arises from the simple fact that there is no such thing as India in the vulgar sense. There is India, as there is Europe, with great variety of soil, climate, and populations, but there is no India like France, that we can get up a knowledge of by one course of study. Valueless as is the evidence on Europe of a Feringhee at the Court of Persia, of a Portuguese, for instance, or a Genoese, or a Galway man, is the evidence as to India of most of the residents who claim the privilege of a long residence. There are even few Indians who have seen more than their own Presidency, and of those who have, the evidence is of no more weight than that of an ordinary tourist in Europe who has made an excursion in the usual style up the Rhine and back again. The best-instructed man in India, the one who is thoroughly at home in his own district, having a cultivated and idiomatic use of the local dialect, is a foreigner everywhere else. He can get along by the help of Hindostanee, as the educated Englishman who is not a polyglot does in Germany, Italy, Holland, and Spain, by help of French, but he can hold no direct intercourse with the mass of the populations through which he is borne, with less opportunity of investigation than one of our excursionists can in his scamper through Switzerland.

It is not that the Indian is presumptuous, but we are ignorant and will presume that the Bengal man must know Madras, or the Bombay man Bengal, and hence we thrust upon them the delivery of opinions which are unsound, because, although true in their application to one district, they are untrue when applied elsewhere. Hence the discordant opinions we get. There are scores of first-rate Indian authorities who can be got to declare that there is no place in the hills fit for Englishmen, and yet who have never been in the hills, or have only been the victims of some damp experiment at Chirra Ponjee. Then we are told that cotton cannot be improved, that English children will degenerate in the hills, that natives will not bear the English language in their courts, but prefer other foreign languages, that irrigation is the first want of India, that irrigation is of no good, that roads are of no good, that the zemindare tenure is the only good one, that the ryotwara tenure is the only good one, that the village system is the only good one. Thus, there is infinite danger that no one will be allowed to know anything about India except those who utterly disagree with regard to it. It was worth Lord Stanley's while to go to India to see what he could know about it, and what was the value of the opinion of a Bengal man, a Madras man, and a Bombay man. Without this, very likely his own Council might have got to loggerheads and upset him.

The sects in Indian administration beat in variety the religious sects here, for besides the established churches of the several Presidencies, each with its catechisms and formulas, the several collectors, which are many of them countries of distinct geographical and ethnographical character, furnish separate forms of belief. Thus, whatever improvement is suggested for India, there is always the danger of prepossessions and prejudices being raised against it, though it may be so simple that a non-Indian would think Lord Stanley has nothing to do but to give his authorisation to it. Hence the difficulties the railway system has had to undergo from the obstructive character of various administrative bodies, favoured in their retarding force by the double Government. Hence the small progress of works of irrigation. The abolition of the double Government, on the other hand, is calculated, more especially in this department of public improvement, to give a greater energy and simplicity to the action of the administrative authorities. Technical objections will be sooner met, and that inherent zeal for improvement which individually dis-

tinguishes the administrators of India will have greater scope.

We referred to irrigation, upon which contradictory views have been announced, and the determination of the Government has been by no means marked with due vigour. The subject, however, is to a great extent a matter of climate. In the damp regions of the hills a man will gain no experience of the value of irrigation, because drainage is wanted, and this is the case in some of the districts which are table-lands or approaching the hills, so that the genius of a Cauley is directed to get rid of swamps and morasses, and not to construct irrigation channels. In many parts of Northern India, near the hills, rains fall which fertilise the crops, and numerous streams are found at convenient levels, and the water stratum is at many points within reach by short wells, so that the great demand for irrigation is only during two or three dry months, as an auxiliary to the crops, and, indeed, in many districts, the chief crops are dry crops. On the western ghats heavy rains fall, but in Madras the rains having been intercepted by these ghats, the raised table-lands are hot and dry for a long period, so that vegetation is greatly dependent on irrigation, and, indeed, many kinds of produce cannot be otherwise raised. Thus the revenue of Madras is to a very great degree dependent on irrigated land, though, throughout India, where there is no perpetual settlement of the land-tax, the distinction between irrigated and unirrigated land prevails, and the former is assessed by the Government at a higher rental.

As there is such a difference in the condition of the districts, and the necessity of irrigation is more or less appreciated, so do we obtain discordant opinions. So, too, with regard to navigation. In Bengal, by means of the great river systems of the Ganges and the Indus, boat navigation and even steam navigation are obtained. Hence, there is very little regard for navigable canals and little clamour for them; and, indeed, the demand is for railways, which will carry the river passengers even faster than the steamers. In Central India, as the great rivers are still shallower, as they have not been improved, nor has Mr. Bourne's system of steam trains been applied, the utility of canals of navigation as well as of irrigation is strongly felt, and they are loudly demanded, and there can be no doubt that canals will there be found, both for irrigation and navigation, better applicable and more remunerative.

Where boats and steamboats, that is to say, mechanical power, can, with small use of animal power, be employed in the transport of produce, little attention is paid to the effect which must be produced in other districts, where men and draught cattle are largely employed in transport, and their power thereby withdrawn from agriculture. The latter is the case in Madras and part of Bombay, and the consequence is, that as so much of the power of the country is applied to transport, local observers are very apt to deprecate the adoption of roads, because, as transport is conducted by miserable means, it is supposed to be cheap, and because miserable brutes get over the country, it is supposed roads can be dispensed with. The real result upon the population of Madras is, that an immense proportion of power is withdrawn from agriculture and applied to transport, diminishing production twofold, first by the want of power to produce, and next by the discouragement of high rates of transport, which deprive the producer of a large part of the price, which is contributed to the carrier. Irrigation alone will not remedy the sufferings of Madras, Upper Bombay, and Orissa, because, although it is true that, more produce being raised, there will be a greater provision for the maintenance of the brinjary and his beasts, the evil will remain unredressed, that a large proportion of the price goes to the carrier and not to the producer. Wherever, as in Central Asia and in South America, or, indeed, in any country where the appliances of civilisation are not largely developed—and we may even instance Spain—the carrying trade engages much of the industry of the country; then, as a great bulk of the produce is eaten by the beasts of burden and their attendants, the condition of the agricultural producer must be one of depression.

This is an economical law from which India is suffering, and from which it can be relieved.

When we consider that there are parts of Bombay and Madras where the actual rates of carriage approach 1s. per ton per mile, and which, according to the relative cost of food, is equivalent to 10s. per ton per mile in Europe, it may be conceived how serious is the drawback to the progress of the country that the existing state of affairs presents. The railway system, where there is an abundance of mineral or vegetable fuel on the spot, tends to a considerable extent to remedy the abstraction of animal power and vegetable produce; but the canal as a route for traction effects the same object, and where irrigation is a necessity, canal navigation is the ready complement of a satisfactory system. On a canal the rate will be 4d. or less, where on the road it is 6d. and 1s., and the time of transit, a great economical element, will likewise be quickened. What, therefore, the necessities may be elsewhere, in the districts we have named—and we may include nearly all Madras—irrigation and navigation must go hand in hand, and the Government must at once take effective measures to carry this out. Railways are grand instruments for transit, but they are instruments for economising transport, and not for stimulating production. The river system of a country, with a trunk and many feeders or branches, presents a scheme of natural roads already laid down, and more than that, an apparatus of fertilisers. In most cases the great part of the machinery is already made by nature to our hands, and what we want is to keep in the channels a permanent depth of water for navigation, and a constant stream of water for irrigation by a dam here, a reservoir there, and in some places weirs, locks, or banks. We have only to finish what nature has provided. We have seldom natural roads so far made, and railways we must make mile by mile.

To provide by means of private enterprise or by public grants such works is to increase the produce of the land, to economise transport, to give the producer a wider market and a better price by extending the area of export and consumption, and greatly to increase the revenues of the Government, and thereby its means of promoting education, physical improvement, and consequently civilisation.

NOTES ON INDIAN PROGRESS.

Good accounts are given of the progress of the East Indian branch line from Benares to Mogul Serai. All the brick and timber bridges are completed, and when the rails are laid, so that materials can be carried from the Ganges to the main line, the portion between the Kurrumassa and Chunar will be much hastened. Messrs. Burn and Co. are the contractors.

Complaints are made of the engineers of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Railway Company, that the embankment on the Nerbudda has been ill constructed, so as to be much damaged by the floods, and several bridges have been knocked down.

Great improvements are to be made in Bombay Green by the garrison engineer, so that it may be really an ornament to the city. It is to be moved northward bodily, so that its centre, instead of its upper limb, may be opposite the portico of the Town Hall. It will be surrounded by a double row of trees, affording a broad shady walk within. Fountains will, it is said, be introduced, and new blocks of building be placed around the Green.

A sloop-of-war is being built in the Mazagon dockyard for the Imam of Muscat. She is of six hundred tons.

The Commercial Bank of India has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum.

The opium crop has been much interfered with by the troubles in Shahabad, which yields 5000 to 6000 maunds: there will be no crop, neither, in Bhaugulpore, which yields 1200. The Behar crop, it is supposed, will not be more than 18,000 chests.

Assam tea is now selling in Dacca, Serajunge, Rampore, Bauleah, and Pubna, the Pekoe for 3s. per lb., and the Congo for 1s. 6d., and is at these

prices driving Chinese tea out of the market, and causing a large increase of native consumption.

Mr. P. W. Wall, a mineral surveyor to the Madras Government, has been examining the lead mines of Kurnool. He has found a good vein of ore at Kolkoontha, and traces of extensive mines at Gangapully. In the Sukumulla hills he has found indications of copper in some quantity.

Simla is gay. General Windham has arrived; he has hired the mansion called Barnes Court. General Sir Robert Garrett was expected on the 14th of August.

Nynee Tal is also busy. The rains have not been so heavy, but the roads are not in good order. A new bathing-house is being built on the beautiful lake, and the dip in the clear cold water is delightful. Sixty more invalids have arrived and are stationed at Kalee Doonjee, a beautiful village built by Captain Glover, Executive Engineer, and which is described as most comfortable and picturesque. General Storey has become a large investor at Nynee Tal, having bought most of the houses of Mr. G. C. Wilson, B.C.S. It is considered it will be a good speculation when the railway comes nearer. The American Mission are setting up schools for native boys and girls; altogether the settlement of Nynee Tal is busy and improving.

At Mussoorie the rains have been as heavy as usual. In July thirty-two inches fell, and on the 11th August two and a half inches. The settlement is very gay, many weddings taking place, archery meetings in vogue, and private theatricals in rehearsal.

In Assam, the Meshmees have as usual given trouble in the Luckimpoore district in the neighbourhood of Suddah, but have been beaten by some of the chief inhabitants, who are to be rewarded with grants of land.

Cashmere is in a very bad state, Runbeer Sing's rule being unpropitious. The sooner the country is restored to England the better.

We are glad to see the Fort of Turoul, beyond Surmon, on the Ganges, is to be demolished. It is most scandalous that these forts have been allowed, which during the late mutiny stopped the passage of the rivers to our people. Only lately the Calcutta was fired upon. Not one of the river or hill forts should be left. What was done in England and Ireland in the Parliamentary war, and in the Highlands after the '45, should be carried out through India.

At Dacca the Indian Limited Liability Act is working. The Dacca Public Rooms Company (limited) is fully subscribed, and the first instalment of 10s. per share being levied. A Masonic Hall and an ice-house are projected. A skittle-ground has been built for the soldiers in the town, who are sadly in want of recreation. The Dacca Museum, which is now of some value, remains without a building provided by Government.

In the schools of Mootocherry, near Bangalore, there are now, we are sorry to say, 500 children, boys and girls, belonging to the 43rd and the artillery. Bangalore is not a bad place, but we should like to see them in a hill school, as General Tremenhare has proposed.

The attendance on the Grant Medical College at Bombay has fallen off. It is said to be because the Hindoo students do not get Government appointment at once! It is observed that the native doctors who won covenanted appointments were not sent by the Government into the field during the mutiny, as they ought to have been, so that, if they run away, they might be cashiered. They have been preserved by the Government in Calcutta while Englishmen have had to bear the brunt.

The famous marble platform and crystal block from the Delhi palace are packed up and on their way to England to join the Scone stone and other relics of the empire.

Mr. T. P. Manual, an Indo-Portuguese, headmaster of the Mozufferpore school, and author of *Selections from the Epics of Europe*, has brought out a new work at Calcutta, in one volume octavo, *The Ruby's Smile; or, a Tale of Woman's Hate and Woman's Love*. Price 4s. In time we shall have some curious productions in poetry and romance marked by the distinctive peculiarities of the English mind. Huree Keshewjee, who translated the *Pilgrim's Progress* into Marathi, died lately in the Bombay Presidency.

In a report on the asylums for the European insane at Bhowanipore and Dullunda, Dr. Canter states that Europeans are never coerced by native assistants, for he has discovered that English patients have a peculiar dread of force thus applied, and not unnaturally, for if unrestrained, horrid tortures would natives inflict! Drunkenness is the great cause of insanity in India, but religious fanaticism sends many to the madhouse. His general conclusion is that madness is the result of disease engendered by vice. One-third of the patients last year were sent to Europe.

The yearly photographic exhibition is now open in Calcutta. There are some views of the seat of

war and many local scenes. One benefit of photography in India will be to make the aspect of the country and local features known to many whom the enormous distances and slow travelling forbid from examining the objects illustrated.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

SOME attention has been given in India and at home to the prejudicial effect of the restrictions which prevent the civilian from investing his money in land, zemindaries, factories, tea, coal, or lime, even in the district in which he holds office, and the Indian press has taken the subject in hand. With a larger and more independent English public, with a more independent press, with rapid home communication, and with a simplified and energetic Government, there is no fear of the civilians, as a body, being able to abuse their position, though there may be individual instances, even in such a body, of injudicious proceedings, in which, however, there are checks enough. Formerly, the condition of the civilian was very different; he was not shifted about as he now is from post to post every few months, he remained longer in a district, his power was really more absolute, and he was in many cases an unmarried man, with native concubines about him, and a horde of their relations; whereas, now, the civilians—and it is a complaint against them that they are less rooted in native associations—marry early, and marry English wives. Now they have the charge brought against them that they have no stake in the country, nothing but their *amour propre* and *esprit de corps* to consult, and that there is no danger of their trying political experiments, regardless of the consequences.

Indirectly many civilians have relations with mercantile houses, and the uncovenanted are engaged in many enterprises, so that in the Deobroghur district of Assam, it is asserted by the *Dacca News* that there is not a single official who is not the owner of a tea-garden—and we believe this to be the case, so far as we know—and that the tea cultivation has been much indebted to such support. The growth of Simla, Darjeeling, Mussoorie, Nynee Tal, Ootacamund, and other English settlements in the hills, has been much favoured by officials taking up land plots and building houses; and had they not done so, the experiment of settling in these remote regions would have been, in most cases, contested. A freer recognition of the right of investment would, however, have much stimulated enterprise.

Those who have watched carefully Indian progress are aware that improvement has been greatly fostered by the energetic endeavours of civilians, military, and surgeons, who have made known the resources of particular districts and exerted themselves to obtain aid from the Government, and the application of private capital. It is one great encouragement to enterprise in India that in the present time any judicious undertaking will obtain a large amount of capital from the public servants, and, through their influence, from the natives. Let the present system of government have fair play, let Lord Stanley persevere in the course to which he has pledged himself, and as the demand for improvement is great, so will the measure of improvement be considerable. The public officer will feel a greater confidence in the Government, he will invest his money in the soil, and with the advantages of hill residence a much greater number of men will spend their retirement in India, instead of England, forming, with their children, a most valuable addition to that essential instrument of Government in India—the English public.

What is expected of Lord Stanley is, the liberation of the civilians from the restrictions of board orders, and the impediments of caste, and in fact, by giving them greater liberty throughout, to strengthen and enforce their responsibility. Great as is the jealousy displayed of the Indian civilians as now constituted, there is no Indian Resident who does not wish that their local prerogatives shall be increased, so that they shall have freer action, and in reality be the governors of the districts over which they preside. Then the settler will himself have greater privileges and greater prerogatives, for he will rise in the political scale, and be less amenable to the dictations and interference of the central authorities at the Presidencies, while he will have all the benefit of appeal to them for protection in case of being aggrieved by the local authority. At the present moment there are so-called municipal commissioners of large cities who cannot stir a step without the express authorisation of the magistrate and collector, and of the supreme Government and its departments, even to the expenditure of 5l. The Government gazette of any one of the Presidencies, indeed, is as strong a condemnation of the system of Indian administration as are the contents of the *Moniteur* of the French administration.

Here again we call upon Lord Stanley to comply with the public requirements to lessen the labours of the supreme and presidential Governments by relieving them

from many small details, and by consigning these to the local authorities, carrying out, in fact, that experiment of government in the Punjab which leaves the initiation of measures and the administration to the local authorities, and reserves the supervision for the superior Governments. Thus, though the check may sometimes be imposed after the harm is done, it is better that it should be so than that good should be impeded by interference; and it will be found in the majority of cases that the power of veto of the Governments can be so exercised during the initiation of measures, or after their adoption, that any mischief can be suspended. In Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, however, the intermeddling and interference are continual and vexatious. Paper and stationery cannot be obtained in a vast province without a presidential decree, and it is thought that economy is thereby enforced, whereas it would be much safer to leave the government of a collectorate to an officer for a term of years, assigning him a revenue which must be raised, and a proportionate rate of expenditure—in fact, practically treating the collectorates as non-regulation districts—than to undertake to manage by the Central Government what the Central Government is totally incompetent to effect.

There is many a district which, under responsible government, would be provided with public improvements and reproductive works, because its superior, seeing his way, would raise a loan for works of irrigation or communication, repaying the loan out of the surplus revenue created, and having the credit of a good district to pledge.

THE POLICE REGIMENTS.

WHILE the voice of enlightened men is calling out for the reduction of the native force and for the extension of European police superintendence, the Indian authorities are raising a new native army, under the name of military police, formed into regiments, and with only two or three English officers attached to them. Into these regiments they have invited the most dangerous elements of the Indian population, with no sufficient supervision. The local police remains in the old state of neglect, left in the hands of the same vagabonds, superior and inferior, with the traditional practices of torture and oppression. The police of India are as much an object of dread of the aggrieved population as the police of Russia, and murders have been hushed up by the public subscription of a village for bribery of the police, rather than the inhabitants should have the expense, vexation, and loss of time of a reference of the criminal to the distant magistrate.

It is, of course, impossible to take raw Englishmen and turn them into police superintendents and inspectors in a country of which they do not know the language, though, for that matter, the A division, which has sent police officers to Hong-Kong, would furnish young men of a better class, who have already acquired languages, and would engage in the Indian service, subject to examination. If the Indian police were put on a good footing, something like the Irish police, it would receive available recruits.

For Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and wherever there is a European superintendence of police, cadets should be taken on as station-clerks and assistants, and on their passing the required examination in languages, they should be posted to Mofussil stations, under commissioners and superintendents appointed from among old Indians. The city police would be chiefly officered by probationers, and its efficiency would be increased.

Throughout each Presidency, what is now in progress in Madras should be carried out. Commissioners and assistant-commissioners should be appointed, and chief superintendents of collectorates, and besides supplying them with retired sergeants and Eurasian assistants, they should have cadets placed under them as already proposed. Those who know the competition that takes place for the Irish constabulary will not doubt that a good supply of young men will be obtained for the Indian police, not A.A.'s or B.A.'s, but men willing to subject themselves to the examination test hereafter, and, in the mean while, able to do service for board and clothing, being well-built, smart, and healthy men, able to make their way across country. Such a service, having a fair prospect of promotion, would not require the tremendous salaries of the Civil Service and their satellites. The municipal commissioners of towns should likewise be instructed with the police, and they would employ Europeans under their own supervision. With the extension of volunteer magistrates, there are many districts where newly-appointed Europeans will be able to work satisfactorily.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL CONTRACT.—Government has accepted the tender of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation for a monthly mail service between this country and Australia, *via* Suez. The route proposed is by Mauritius, and the time between Southampton and Sydney is fifty-five, and Melbourne fifty-two days, which will be reduced to fifty and forty-seven respectively by the Marseilles route. The subsidy is said to be about 185,000*l.* a year. There was one other tender—from the Royal Mail Company.

MERCANTILE AND COMMERCIAL.

TAXES ON TRADE.

We take a great interest in the commercial progress of France, a great interest in the emancipation of serfs in Russia, in the substitution of a full regent for a mere shadow of a king in Prussia, but we take a much greater interest in the well-being of our own people, and therefore we shall refer again to those customs duties to which we referred last week. If to the sums we then stated as levied—on butter and cheese, 159,000*l.*; on coffee, 457,000*l.*; on corn, 478,000*l.*; on currants and raisins, 294,000*l.*; we add the duties on sugar and molasses, 5,372,000*l.*; and the duty on tea, 5,060,000*l.*, we shall have a sum upwards of 12,000,000*l.* levied on the necessary food of the bulk of the people. It is usually supposed, because some of these articles have come into use at a later period than others, that they are not necessities; this is a mistake—they are necessities in the present condition of society. The light, agreeable drinks which cheer without intoxicating contribute much to temperance. So numerous as the people are now, were broils in proportion as numerous as formerly, our streets would be pools of blood. To import these commodities, and export the commodities sent abroad to pay for them, gives employment and subsistence to large masses of people, wanting whom society would be totally different from what it is. The use of them serves also to preserve peace between nations, and substitutes trade for piracy, and civilisation for barbarity. They are all, therefore, strictly necessities, and the statesmen who idly and unthinkingly impede exchange to get a revenue, are in reality, however they may plume themselves, the enemies of the country and mankind.

The duties on provisions, including fruit, enhance the price of the corresponding articles grown in the country. They not only enhance it by a sum equal to the duty, but by a larger sum measured by the inconvenience to which they expose merchants, and which impedes the importation to a greater degree than the sum levied as duty. Formerly such duties were quite agreeable to the general policy of the State, which, from olden times, was mainly based on the principle of taxing the industrious multitude in order to fill the coffers of the State or enrich the nobles; or, at least, to exempt them from taxation. But now when, the consequences of the old policy continuing, the impoverishment and degradation of the multitude have become palpable and dangerous—now, when the professed policy of all parties is to elevate the multitude—to continue such taxes is to act contrary to professions, and helps to degrade and ruin the character of statesmen. The experience of the last few years has clearly demonstrated that ever-increasing employment, ever-extending trade, and ever-accurring wages, conduce to the peace, the morality, and the welfare of all.

Many, or indeed most, acts of the Government, all being, we admit, well intended, might be extremely beneficial if they could be done without levying taxes. But it is the essence of government that it can do nothing without money, and it has no money but what is derived from taxes. To require action from it is to require taxation, so that the people who year after year have required the Government to extend the sphere of its operations, have required the taxation to be maintained of which all complain. To get rid of taxation we must limit the action of Government. All the officials know this, and discourage as much as possible the reduction of taxation, because every reduction necessarily limits, in some way or other, their power, their dignity, and their consequence. We are not surprised, therefore, at their readiness to promote the schemes of the educationists, the moralists, the religionists, and every kind and class of projectors who flatter them by telling them that they can promote the welfare of society, and who have induced them, in conjunction with their own desires, to augment the sum year after year taken by taxes from the people and appropriated to works which our forefathers justly regarded as wholly beyond the sphere of Government.

Of the additional 4,000,000*l.*, applied within a few years to miscellaneous civil services, we shall select the money applied to education—some of the best applied—to show the working of the whole

system. Such application of the public money, year after year, as 900,000*l.* for public works and buildings, 217,000*l.* for a Poor-law Commission, nearly 22,000*l.* for Factory Commissioners, nearly 23,000*l.* for a Board of Works in Ireland; as 16,000*l.* for Tithe and Copyhold Commissioners, 2805*l.* for Public Works Town Commissioners, 1770*l.* West India Relief Commissioners, 250,000*l.* to reduce county rates and confer a boon on land-owners, 51,000*l.* for law charges in Ireland, while 36,000*l.* pay law charges in England; nearly 1,000,000*l.* for prisons, 11,125*l.* for the Board of Health, &c., we pass over, though there is not one of them which an honest and conscientious minister would not greatly reduce, or altogether strike out, rather than maintain taxation to support them. We ask attention simply to the manner in which 663,435*l.* is to be applied in 1858 and 1859 to promote education in Great Britain, exclusive of 83,000*l.* devoted to science and art. The sum for education is entirely a modern grant. It began in 1839, and the application of the money in the present year may be taken as an illustration of the application of the sum voted every year since that time.

Of the 663,435*l.*, 150,000*l.* is for school-houses, and, as the rule, 19 parts out of 22 go to schools connected with the Church of England, 7000*l.* is to pay for books and maps, 230,000*l.* to pay the stipends of teachers and schoolmasters, 73,000*l.* to augment the stipends of such masters as have obtained certificates of merit, 6000*l.* for grants to assistant teachers, 16,440*l.* to defray the expenses of the presiding establishment in London, and 40,495*l.* to pay 54 inspectors and assistant-inspectors. Excluding the two items first mentioned, the other sums amount to 365,935*l.* All this is bestowed by an irresponsible board on individuals, and is so much of the public money bestowed to bind them and their connexions to the Government. As large a part of it in proportion as 19 parts out of 22 goes to clergymen and persons connected with the Church of England. Most of the inspectors are reverend gentlemen. It is so much money, therefore, added to the resources of the Church and applied to increase its influence. It increases the number of dependents on Government, and approximates it here to the Imperial Government with its huge army of retainers, which makes it completely the master of the people. Both these are very undesirable, and when they are brought about by taxes on the butter, cheese, and bread of the people, they can only be called disastrous. Trade and the progress of civilisation are impeded, the clergy are enriched, and the Government made more bureaucratic by the scheme which is nominally to improve education.

That it has this effect may be doubted. The minutes and other proceedings of the Board of Privy Council, which presides over the whole scheme, show amongst all the officials great diversities of opinion, perpetual changes, and not a little squabbling. That a show examination and a model school may be exhibited by the expenditure of half a million a year is probable, but that the people are as much improved by this scheme as they would be by abolishing the taxes which pay for it, we deny. For ages the clergy have had the control of the education of the people, they have been entrusted with enormous funds for this and no other purpose, and the consequence, by their own statement, is that the bulk of the people are ignorant and irreligious. In truth, what they teach and what is taught at schools, does not make up, if it much contribute to, the national greatness. It is of far less importance than the habits of toil and skill handed down from father to son and gradually improved. Good workmen, good smiths, carpenters, shipwrights, ploughmen, and seamen, are indispensable to the welfare of all. Did they not grow or were provided in the course of society, they would be worth purchasing at any price. Good scholars are useful too, but when we have the others without cost, why should we pay for these such an enormous price? Why, in short—for it comes to this—should we by taxation injure these indispensable classes to rear up and strengthen classes without which the nation might flourish?

FRANCE.—RAILS AND CANALS.

A VERY curious circumstance has occurred in France. Its general trade, its exports and imports, and its navigation, have increased very much, but latterly the coasting trade has fallen off. This is obviously due to the construction of railways, now the chief instruments for carrying on the transit trade, of which formerly a much larger proportion than at present was carried by canals and coasters. Ship-owners and boat-owners on canals have, in consequence, petitioned the imperial Government for measures to countervail the superiority of railways. It was at one time apprehended that a similar effect would be experienced here, but since railways came into use, our coasting trade and carriage by canal have both increased. That they have not increased in France is a proof of the inefficiency of these two branches of society there. Had they acquired efficiency in freedom, they would have been able more effectually to compete with rails. The new contrivance, however, being to a great extent unfettered, because it is new, and a great improvement on all previous modes of locomotion, is carrying away trade from canals and coasters. This illustrates an important principle, and we notice the fact in mere outline only, to point out the obvious consequence. Rails being superior to canals in France, supersede them. This is the consequence of all improvements. Hand-loom weaving has been in like manner nearly extinguished by power-looms. In every branch of society new inventions come into existence, and supersede old arts. Because they are superior, Governments are forced to adopt them, or allow them to be adopted, and whenever Governments maintain old contrivances in opposition to the new inventions, the contrast becomes so great that the old are ridiculous, and the Government which supports them contemptible. We are made to see, therefore, very clearly, that the progress of knowledge carries with it effects to which the most powerful Government must submit. We are made also to see that it cannot regulate and control all things; and hence we are made to see the folly of Government attempting to control many things which must perpetually bring it into collision with those which it cannot control. The more it extends its regulations, the more frequently its weakness demonstrated. Louis Napoleon, then, is in a fix. He cannot leave canals and rails in competition under the present regulation; he cannot lay restrictions on rails without lessening their utility, and has no alternative but to lessen or remove the impediments which old legislation has laid in the way of the coasting trade and of travelling by canal. Other Governments are under similar coercion, and must remove old restrictions, or stop entirely, if that be possible, the use of new inventions.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

London, Friday Evening.

ALTHOUGH the cotton trade, particularly in the spinning branches, is not quite so brisk as it was a week or two ago, it must not be supposed there has been any serious reaction from the improvement recently established. The manufacturers are all fully employed, many upon long contracts, and there is just now a very active demand for almost all classes of Manchester goods. As to the spinning branches, they are affected by the high price of cotton, which, by compelling producers to insist upon corresponding terms, have checked, to a considerable extent, the demand from nearly all parts of Europe, except Russia. But, by way of compensation, the demand from the eastern markets is good, the advices received yesterday being again favourable. We expect that these advices will infuse fresh vigour into this department. With regard to manufactured goods, the exhaustion of stocks in the hands of retailers is not yet overtaken, while export orders are increasing, particularly in cases where concessions are made by producers. Yorkshire manufactures of all descriptions are in full demand, and occupation is busy. The same may be said of the linen, silk, hosiery, lace, and pottery trades, though that class of the first which is located in Scotland has been somewhat dull. The iron and hardware trades are decidedly progressing, not only as far as respects the home

demand, but especially as regards that from the United States, the orders brought by the Persia having been very considerable. Of course the progress of general improvement thus indicated will almost every week receive temporary checks in some branch or other; but the general condition is progressive, and, as a necessary consequence, the employment of the people is increasing.

The railway receipts of the week confirm these general statements. Comparing still unfavourably with those of the corresponding week last year, they are enlarging from week to week, particularly the returns for the conveyance of goods and merchandise. On some lines there is a very large increase; and as to freights, there is certainly a much better feeling among the shipping interests, which have long been depressed.

The money market remains very easy, and exceedingly low terms are offered to commerce, but commerce is increasing without using them, except to a very small extent. In the course of the week the supplies have been greatly enlarged by the payment of the dividends, which commenced on Wednesday; and since then the best paper has been done at 2 per cent., though for other classes there is no material change. The Bank Directors, at their weekly court on Thursday, decided upon maintaining their existing minimum at 3 per cent. This resolution caused a good deal of disappointment among the speculators; but it had no effect upon *bond fide* traders, who have now the command of means sufficient to render them independent of discounts. Last week, and again this week, and particularly to-day, the continental exchanges have been turning against this country, partly in consequence of the National Bank of Austria absorbing large amounts of specie in preparation for resuming specie payments at the beginning of next year, partly in consequence of heavy payments in connexion with the Lombardo-Venetian Railway concession, and partly in consequence of the remission of some amounts of gold to Constantinople in connexion with the new Turkish loan. The German banks, to protect their specie against the movements at Vienna have raised their rates of discount; and thus gold can now be sent to the Continent at a profit. Perceiving these things, and perhaps rendered timid by them, the Bank Directors, with 19,496,991*l.* gold in their vaults according to the return in this evening's *Gazette*, and 12,000,000*l.* notes unemployed, with no discount business, and a formidable competition for such bills as are to be had, maintain the minimum at 3 per cent. The returns of this evening, however, explain this policy. There is a diminution of 29,484*l.* in the bullion, and 407,644*l.* in the reserve.

The cotton market at Liverpool last week appeared to be dull, owing to the comparative absence of speculation; but prices were, in the majority of cases, against the buyer for the most useful descriptions. The present week has manifested almost exactly the same features and the same tendencies, and the firmness of holders is substantially unshaken. Notwithstanding this state of things, the market for yarns in Manchester has been somewhat weaker, and prices have shown a tendency slightly to droop. The demand remains sluggish, but it improved to-day upon the receipt of the Indian advices. German buyers have held aloof, and have done little, except for pressing orders, which have been limited. In general, the finer descriptions of yarn remain very firm. The cloth market has been decidedly firmer than that for yarns, but business is restricted by the quietness of the demand. Producers, however, show no anxiety to press sales, being still largely provided with contracts, and they therefore refuse to make concessions, which would, probably, be the means of vastly stimulating business. After all, it is fairly regarded as evidence of a sound condition that prices are so well sustained under a slack demand of some weeks' duration now.

In Blackburn the business in yarns has followed the course of that in Manchester. It is only in the lower numbers, however, that spinners are disposed to yield. Fine counts are very firm.

In Leeds the woollen trade is substantially unchanged, though it has had rather the aspect of one of a retail character; that is, the country drapers have been the chief buyers. The wholesale houses have, however, been also busy, and, generally, the markets have shown a full average of transactions. On Tuesday, and again yesterday, there was a numerous attendance in the halls, and a fair quantity of cloth was cleared from the stalls. The inquiry was principally for reasonable goods, some new descriptions of which meet with favourable notice at the hands of the buyers, as much from the novelty of the designs as from the superior character of the manufacture. With respect to the articles in ordinary demand they do not fetch higher rates; but both for these and for the new patterns prices have a stiffer tendency. The state of trade in the cloth-producing districts is satisfactory, the mills being well and constantly employed, and the various departments of the trade full of business. Indeed, stocks are now so satisfactorily worked that many

clothiers are able to clear at once from the mill to the warehouses of the merchant. The flax trade, leather trade, and other staples of the town are pretty busy; exception only being taken to the iron trade, which is yet in a depressed condition, more particularly in the manufacturing branches of it.

In Bradford there has been but little business in wools, and sellers have had to make concessions, holders being exceedingly firm after the partial advance established in Liverpool. The prices of wools and brokes have remained stationary. In worsted yarns the prices restrict transactions, buyers being under the impression that before long their terms will be conceded. A fair average business has been done in pieces, particularly in plain goods, such as coburgs, orleans, and merinos. Inquiries are also making for goods suitable for the American market, and it is expected there will be a tolerable demand for these goods when the American houses commence operations. Prices are exceedingly firm, it being well known that goods have not risen in value in proportion to the advances established in wools and worsted yarns. At Monday's and yesterday's market a full average business was done in goods for the winter season. Manufacturers generally are well employed with orders.

In Huddersfield, at this week's markets, the demand has principally run upon spring goods, and less has been done in winter stock, which is the principal thing offered at the present season. Fancy trouserings of medium quality were mostly in demand; black doeskins at from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*, and steels and oxfords at from 3*s.* to 4*s.* were asked for. Although the trade in these articles at the present season is not very brisk, the demand, however, was considered an average for the season. The shipping trade has undergone a slight improvement. Several foreign buyers were present making larger purchases than usual, and looking out for spring rangers. Bedford and woollen cords continue in such large demand that the goods cannot be produced fast enough; there is none in stock. Very little has been doing in the wool trade during the week. Transactions are few, and prices continue very firm, and are likely to do so for some time to come. The stock in the cloth halls is very meagre, and there is but an indifferent assortment. Our manufacturers generally have on hand large orders for goods suited to the approaching season, and there is every prospect of an active spring trade. Prices generally are tightening in consequence of manufacturers having to pay more for material. Wool and oil are increased in price, and they cannot therefore produce their goods at the same price except of an inferior quality.

In Halifax the state and prospects of business have changed very little. The wool trade continues dull, but prices are the same. Manufacturers are generally pretty busy, the coldness of the last week or two having caused a rather earlier demand for heavier goods. The yarn trade is decidedly flat, with a tendency to be depressed. Home or foreign orders are not so plentiful, and the reluctance to give the required advance increases.

In Rochdale less has been done in the wool warehouses than for some time past. Manufacturers are still able to keep out of the market. Staplers continue to speak as if a fall in value was improbable; but for large quantities they would, doubtless, be willing to take a shade less. They also predict that for both English and foreign wools at the forthcoming London November sales, higher prices than those current will be realised. Short wools keep up their value well, but the gradual increase of skins now coming into the market is found to put a slight check on exorbitant demands. The large flannel manufacturers are well employed on orders, and machinery is running full time. The country manufacturers speak less of short time than they did a few weeks ago, and should wool come down, a first-rate trade may be expected. The turn in the market is, therefore, of some consequence. There has been a full attendance of buyers, but their operations are conducted with great caution. The finer quality of flannels and union goods commands a brisk trade, and all kinds are quite active. The recent advance on all goods is well sustained, and some have succeeded in getting further advances.

In Nottingham there is a good demand for Maltese lace. White silk edgings hang heavily on hand, there is no moving them at regular prices; but from the number of machine owners who have cut out their warps, to go on with other fabrics more in request, it is generally thought a speedy revival will take place. Many manufacturers are staining or dyeing their white silk pieces various colours; violet, cerise, sky-blue, Napoleon blue, groseille, and the like. Others are merely working the thick threads in those colours; but great caution is required, as pieces composed of these colours lose their bloom in stock, and if the fashion in any way declines become valueless. The hosiery trades are in a prosperous state, especially those manufacturing from round and rotary machines. Several of the warehouses have orders on hand that will last them until Christmas.

Hosiery generally are looking for a good trade with America, several of the hosiery buyers having arrived by the Persia; and letters by the same mail state that the stocks, both of hosiery and lace, in the United States are low.

Trade is tolerably good at Leicester, the supply and demand being perfectly regular. There is no accumulation of stocks; but much complaint about the high price of the raw material.

The linen trade of Belfast and the neighbouring towns is in much the same condition as described last week. There is a brisk demand for most fabrics, and full prices are paid. At Dundee there has been some degree of dulness.

In Norwich, the fact that trade has improved, both in the shoe manufacture and in the manufacture of Norwich staples, is proved by the gradual diminution of pauperism. Few able-bodied persons are out of work, while the paupers in the workhouse are fewer in number than they have been for some time.

In Macclesfield, where the staple manufacture is that of silk, also in Congleton, Middleton, Coventry, and elsewhere, the case is the same. There is a good demand for all descriptions of silk goods.

The Staffordshire potteries continue to be fully employed with home and foreign orders, particularly for the colonies.

The quarterly meeting of the iron masters of the district of Birmingham and Wolverhampton was held at Wolverhampton on Wednesday. There was a numerous attendance of the members of the trade of the district and elsewhere, and there was a more than average number of merchants and agents from London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Bristol. It was unanimously resolved that the prices recommended to this meeting at the preliminary meeting should be confirmed, and that the ruling rates in the current quarter should be those which have prevailed in the latter part of last quarter. There was a disappointment in the amount of business transacted, it being considerably less than was expected. To some extent this may have been attributable to the circumstance of there being no speculative purchases of iron, and an inclination on the part of consumers not to enter into heavy contracts, pending the slow recovery of which trade is making towards recovery. Shippers of iron are actuated by much the same disposition. There are no large continental orders in; and a similar remark applies to the American trade. It must be noticed, however, that the American firms, who have an extensive connexion in that quarter, are now receiving orders by every packet; as a natural consequence these are not large—there being no longer the distinctive line between the spring and fall trade, which formerly existed. It was pretty evident, however, that notwithstanding the comparative quietude which prevailed, the tone of the assembly was good, and a conviction very generally existed that the trade is in a better position than it was a few weeks ago. Under-selling of good brands of finished iron has declined, and the great bulk of the firms have sufficient orders to keep the melts and forges in full operation. Pig iron is rather improving in price. A good many sales of hot-blast iron took place, at from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per ton higher than would have been given a month ago, and, so far as we could learn, the demand is sufficient to prevent parties stacking pigs, though, for the present, it is not probable that there will be any addition to the number of furnaces in blast. The Wolverhampton factors report that the country trade is better, and accounts are punctually paid. The colliery strike has not yet terminated; but in the district west of Dudley, towards Brierley-hill, the men are returning to their work gradually. At present they are engaged getting the pits in order, and will most likely commence drawing in a week. The Oldbury men are, it is said, disposed to accept the reduction, conscious of the uselessness of further resistance. It is expected that they will go in next week.

In Sheffield there are analogous symptoms of improvement, and employment is becoming more general. The accounts from America by every packet are encouraging.

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETING.—The meeting was held at Wolverhampton on Wednesday; the attendance of the trade was scarcely up to the average, and as regards the business transacted, it must be looked upon as having been a quiet quarter-day. To some extent this may have been attributable to the circumstance of there being no speculative purchasers of iron, and an inclination on the part of consumers not to enter into heavy contracts. Shippers of iron are actuated by much the same disposition. There are no large continental orders in; and a similar remark applies to the American trade. The tone of the assembly was good, and a conviction very generally prevailed that the trade is in a better position than it was a few weeks ago. Under-selling of good brands of finished iron has declined, and the great bulk of the firms have sufficient orders to keep the melts and forges in full operation. Pig-iron is rather improving in price. A good many sales of hot-blast iron took place at from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per ton higher than would have been given a month ago.

HOME, COLONIAL, & FOREIGN
PRODUCE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Mining Lane, Friday Evening.

The markets continue uninterrupted quiet, but free from anything like depression. Stocks of most of the leading staples are ample, but not excessive, and are generally in strong hands. From producing countries, accounts, in most instances, bespeak an average production. From the markets for our manufactures, the advice, placing the good against the bad, would seem to promise a fair ratio of consumption. With influences thus evenly balanced, but little scope is left for speculation, whilst every facility is afforded for the steady and legitimate progression of trade.

CORN.—The prospects of future imports of grain have not undergone any material change. Prices at the leading continental markets have not further declined, but although holders are firmer, shippers act with undiminished caution. The American advices still refer to a restriction of shipments for England. The supplies of English wheat at Mark-lane this week have been short, and of foreign moderate. The former have been more saleable than of late, and at fully last week's currency a fair clearance has been effected, seed samples meeting rather an active demand. Select qualities of white brought 48s. to 50s.; fair to good, 45s. to 48s.; prime red, 46s.; fair runs, 44s. to 45s.; common, 39s. to 44s. Foreign wheat was held with increased firmness when the quantities were prime, but the trade was not active. Prime Dantz, 54s. to 56s.; mixed, 52s. to 53s.; fine old Rostock, 49s. to 50s.; other imports, 48s. to 49s.; French red, 44s. to 45s.; St. Petersburg, 44s. to 45s.; and low Russian, 36s. to 38s. No quotable changes has occurred in the value of flour, but the demand has been rather better. Prime American barrels are becoming scarce. The arrivals by the Eastern Counties Railway were 11,078 sacks, and the deliveries 11,069 sacks. Malt barley continues in steady demand, and the choice qualities command high prices, ranging up to 4s.; common to good samples bring 35s. to 40s. For grinding qualities the demand is very moderate, but prices steady. The best qualities of malt bring full prices, prime and choice "ware," 72s. to 74s. Inferior sorts are dull of sale, and prices extremely irregular. The arrivals by the Eastern Counties Railway were 6991 quarters, and the deliveries 7533 quarters. Beans are 6d. to 1s. per quarter cheaper for old, but quite the best qualities Mazagans are worth 37s. per quarter. The late cold weather has given an increase of orders for peas, and a fair clearance has been effected at full prices. The arrivals of oats are again large, principally from Russia, and inferior in qualities, for which the demand has been exceedingly dull, and prices generally easier. The limited proportion of choice qualities brought late rates. Irish oats are also in larger supply, but steady in value when the quality is good.

LONDON AVERAGES.

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	2497	at	45 7
Barley.....	1211	"	36 4
Oats.....	847	"	26 5
Rye.....	18	"	31 8
Beans.....	146	"	40 1
Peas.....	126	"	52 10

WEEK'S ARRIVALS.

	English.	Irish.	Foreign.
Wheat.....	2040	—	1670
Barley.....	1560	—	3040
Malt.....	1160	—	—
Oats.....	170	198 0	2820
Flour.....	sacks 2190	—	530
Ditto.....	brls. —	—	50

Oil-seeds.—The week's arrival of linseed have reached 19,000 qrs., consisting of 16,900 East India, and 2100 qrs. Black Sea seed. Prices are again in the buyer's favour. Bombay seed offering at 58s. to 59s. 6d.; Calcutta, 55s. to 56s.; and Black Sea at 55s., both on the spot, and to arrive. A steady continental demand prevails for rape seed, and prices are firm: fine Calcutta at 56s.; Bombay, 64s. to 64s. 6d.; inferior to good, 48s. to 58s. per qr. Supplies have recently much increased.

Oil-cakes are in very limited demand at about late rates.

Hops.—There is a moderate demand and prices are firm. Mid and East Kent, 65s. to 120s.; Wexford, 60s. to 68s. and 78s.; Sussex, 45s. to 48s. and 60s.; Farnham, 70s. to 100s.

Stock.—The supplies of live stock at market this week have again been large, and have, as before, consisted principally of coarse and inferior breeds. Trade has ruled very dull throughout, and lower prices have been taken even for the better quality. Beasts sold tolerably well at Monday's market, but were not so valuable on Thursday. Sheep declined 2d. per stone, and a good many were left over unsold. Calves were very unsaleable, and at the close prices gave way 4d. per stone. Pigs were only in limited demand, but steady in value.

MONDAY.

Beast.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
5.826	24.330	141	350

3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d. 3s. 5d. to 4s. 10d. 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.

THURSDAY.

1,213	6,540	251	240
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3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. 3s. 5d. to 4s. 8d. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.

PROVISIONS.—The close weather has depressed the markets of Leadenhall and Newgate. Beef, 2s. 4d. to 4s.; mutton, 2s. 8d. to 4s.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per stone. Irish butters have advanced 2s.—Carlows making 108s. to 110s. Foreign are 4s. to 6s. lower. Friesland, fine, 120s. to 122s. Irish bacon advanced to 62s. to 63s. for sizable Waterford.

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, SPICES, &c.—These commodities have undergone but very slight variations this week.

SALT-PETRE.—The Calcutta accounts are favourable to holders, as they refer to limited receipts from the interior, and higher prices. Our market at the moment is, however, more affected by the fresh supplies that are now arriving, and which lead buyers to act with increased reserve. But it is as yet doubtful to what extent these supplies may be brought on the market, and prices for the present are steady, 45s. to 48s. having been paid for 8½ to 5 per cent. landed, and 41s. 9d. to 42s. 6d. for arrival.

INDIGO.—The Quarterly Sales of East India Indigo commenced on Tuesday. The total declared was 15,843 chts., of which 14,237 were in the A, and 1606 in the B Catalogues. Fine Bengal, of which the proportion in the sales is unusually large, met but a very limited demand, opening at a decline of 2d. to 4d. per lb. on the July rates, and subsequently increasing the reduction to 4d. and 6d. Middling shipping qualities, from 7s. 8d. to 7s. 9d., sold with fair spirit at the July rates to 3d. advance. The proportion of ordinary and low qualities in the sale being extremely small and very much wanted, sold at an advance of 3d. to 6d. Kurpahs, of fair quality, which are scarce, met a brisk competition and made 4d. to 6d. advance. The daily progress of the sales has been as follows:—

	Passed.	Withdrn.	Bought in.	Sold.
1st day ...	1135	161	284	690
2nd " ...	1532	575	300	657
3rd " ...	1210	23	340	847
4th " ...	1500	572	311	617
Total ...	5377	1331	1235	2811

COCHINEAL sells steadily at fully late rates. 255 bags were chiefly disposed of at 3s. 6d. to 4s. 1d. per lb. for small to good bold Honduras silvers, and 3s. 8d. for a few bags Mexican.

SAFFLOWER.—542 bls. Bengal of the new crop sold at 67 ½d. to 11 ½d., for ordinary to fine, being about the previous value. 62 bls. Persian, 75s. per cwt.

DYEWOODS.—Siam Sapan wood has been realised at 11 ½d.; Bombay held at 8 ½d. to 10 ½d.; Jamaica fustee sold at 5 ½d. to 5 ½d. 17s. 6d. per ton.

GAMBER is purchasable at 15s. 9d., with a limited demand. Cutch steady in value at 34s. for good Pegul.

SHELLAC is in larger demand than supply, and stiffer prices are paid. D.C. orange sold privately at 80s. per cwt., and S.L. orange in public sale at 77s. to 78s. for reddish, and 71s. 6d. to 72s. for dark.

INDIA-RUBBER is again dearer, East India lumps having sold at 8 ½d. per lb.; fine Para bought in at 1s. 9d.

COTTON.—The American advices have not influenced the markets, which have been quiet but steady throughout the week. The trade have bought to a fair extent, but only limited parcels have been taken for export, and very little on speculation. The Indian advices are again favourable for the month as regards consumption. The sales of the week are 1100 bales Surat at 4 ½d. to 6 ½d. for ord. seedy to good fair, and 6 ½d. for good fair Tinnavelly Madras. At Liverpool 43,000 bales sold at steady rates.

JUTE.—The demand has subsided, and of 1788 bls. only a small part sold, prices ranging steadily from 16 ½d. to 22 ½d. 7s. 6d. per ton for common to good bright.

HEMP.—Fair roping Manila, sold at 28 ½d. to 28 ½d. 5s., being the full value. St. Petersburg clean quoted 30 ½d. to 30 ½d. 10s. per ton.

METALS.—With moderate transactions Scotch pig iron has fluctuated between 54s. to 54s. 6d. per ton. The shipments last week were 8444 tons, against 9707 tons in the corresponding week last year. Spelter lying at Hull has sold at 73 ½d., and the price for parcels here is now quoted 23 ½d. 2s. 6d. to 23 ½d. 5s. Copper is firmly held, but the market very dull. In consequence of the rise in prices on the Continent, foreign tin is held for higher terms; Straits, 116 ½d., and Banca, 117 ½d. per ton. The few transactions in lead have been at low rates.

OILS.—Linseed has further declined to 31s. 6d. on the spot and 32s. for monthly deliveries up to March. Rape oil is also dull of sale; Foreign refined at 47s. and brown, at 43s. English brown 41s.; olive oils sell in small lots at about late rates. The stock of cocoa-nut oil is large, but in consequence of the limited quantity afloat and the short supplies expected in the spring, holders are very firm, and there is more disposition to buy; good Ceylon is held for 38s. to 38s. 6d., and Cochin, 39s. 6d. to 41s., according to quality. Palm of fine quality

scarce, and worth 40s. 6d. Fish oils are dull of sale. Cod has declined to 38 ½d. Spermin offers at 87 ½d.; pale seal 37 ½d. to 38 ½d., and pale southern at 35 ½d. to 36 ½d.

TURPENTINE.—The arrivals of crude are 4700 brls., and the sales 1400 at 10s. to 10s. 6d. American drawn spirits are held for the advance price of 40s. per cwt.

WHALE-FINS.—Nothing doing, the trade awaiting further intelligence from the Davis Straits Fishery. Prices nominal.

TALLOW.—On Saturday the market became quiet, and a considerable business has been done at about 3s. per cwt. below last Friday's price, principally for forward delivery; the demand is good, and very little of the tallow given off on contract has been offered for sale; the main question seems to be, how much will be shipped from St. Petersburg? and upon this point there is a great diversity of opinion; it seems to be admitted that the total supply is 128,000 cks., viz. 80,000 cks. shipped off, 23,000 cks. on the wharf, and 25,000 cks. near at hand, detained for want of water, or some other cause. It remains to be seen how much the Russians will keep back; the solution of this problem is the present difficulty. Our home melt is still short, and the quality is lower than usual, caused possibly by the number of animals slaughtered in the country. The quantity of Y. C. for sale on the spot is very limited; about 10,000 cks. are afloat, but the wind is at present adverse to the arrival of sailing vessels; our market leaves off quiet at 50s. 8d. spot; 49s. 9d. all the year; 50s. 3d. to 50s. 6d. January and March; 50s. 6d. March alone. The public sales (978 cks.) to-day went off briskly at an advance: Australian, 47s. 6d. to 50s. 3d.; South American, 49s. to 53s. 9d., one lot, 56s. St. Petersburg letters to 27th ult. state 5000 cks. done on the spot from 1591 to 163; Exchange, 35 ½d. to 13-16; shipment, 37,707 cks. 1855; 90,612 cks. 1856; 72,153 cks. 1857; 75,089 cks. 1858.

A telegram of yesterday quotes the market firm at 162. Shipment, about 50,000 cks. Town tallow, 53s. 6d.; rough fat, 2s. 9 ½d.; melted stuff, 37s.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THERE has been a little fluctuation in the railway market, but nothing more than would be occasioned by jobbing transactions.

As far as we can learn, the railway congress is getting on, but somewhat slowly. Of course, with the various and opposing interests to reconcile, it is hardly to be expected that very rapid progress will be made, or that all will be conceded and agreed upon which ought to take place. A compromise is all that can be hoped for.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Sambre and Meuse Railway Company was held this week. The report, which was of a favourable character, after a brief discussion, was carried, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was then agreed to.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company, held at Manchester, resolutions were passed expressing their heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Jee on the death of her husband Mr. A.S. Jee, C.E., who was for many years engineer to this company, and as such was entrusted with the execution of some of the most difficult works in the kingdom. The total expenses of this company's railways from July the 1st to October the 31st, 1858, amounted to 68,303 ½d., as against 70,330 ½d. for the corresponding period of 1857, showing a decrease of 2077 ½d.

An adjourned meeting in favour of a railway between Morpeth and Bellingham, was held at Morpeth on Friday, Sir W. C. Trevelyan in the chair. The engineers' report was adopted, and a committee was appointed to take steps for bringing the matter before Parliament.

The construction of the Bristol and South Wales Union line has been commenced at the lower end of the tunnel at Almondsbury. In the event of the proposed docks being made at the mouth of the Avon, the directors of this company have resolved to extend their railway from Aust to Shirehampton.

NEW ROUTE INTO LIVERPOOL.—The allied companies (Sheffield and Great Northern) have resolved to proceed to Parliament for a continuation of their line from London to Liverpool, by forming the link from Garston into this town. The Admiralty and land-owners have decided in favour of a scheme which will offer to the public the advantages of a complete second route, and which only failed last year through technical objections.—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

EAST SUFFOLK RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Wednesday last the chairman and directors of the Eastern Counties Railway inspected the line and works of this company. The opening of the line is now only delayed by a land

slip on the line of the Eastern Union Company, near Ipswich. By this route the distance to Lowestoft and Yarmouth will be reduced 37 miles.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.—The following are the last returns of the gross receipts of the principal French railways from Sept. 24 to Sept. 30 :—

Northern: Passengers, 489,866*l.*; goods, 710,731*l.*; total, 1,200,000*l.*

Western: Passengers, 562,031*l.*; goods, 492,618*l.*; total, 1,054,649*l.*

Orleans: Passengers, 538,852*l.*; goods, 697,536*l.*; total, 1,231,388*l.*

Strasbourg: Passengers, 481,587*l.*; goods, 725,881*l.*; total, 1,207,468*l.*

Paris to Mediterranean: Passengers, 771,747*l.*; goods, 1,025,051*l.*; total, 1,796,798*l.*

Southern: Passengers, 211,314*l.*; goods, 255,889*l.*; total, 467,203*l.*

Lyon to Geneva: Passengers, 75,490*l.*; goods, 44,062*l.*; total, 119,552*l.*

LEWES AND UCKFIELD RAILWAY.—The opening of this line took place on Monday. The directors and between 500 and 600 others went from Lewes to Uckfield by special train, the journey occupying about half an hour. A dinner to celebrate the event afterwards took place. The railway is a single one, with land and works provided for a double line, and forms a junction with the Keymer branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

EFFECTS OF RAIN ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—A mass of sandstone rock, weighing about sixteen tons, has fallen into the deep cutting of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway near Bishopbriggs. A goods train, which left Edinburgh soon after midnight, came in contact with the mass of rock, breaking it in several pieces. The locomotive was pitched off the rails on to the up line, where it lay upon its side, blocking up the railway for several hours. Happily, no one was hurt, and the damage done to the rolling stock and the permanent way was but trifling. About nine A.M. the various passenger trains were enabled to pass. This stoppage was to be regretted, as the number of passengers was greater than usual, Falkirk October Tryst commencing that morning. No foresight could have prevented the accident, which arose entirely from the heavy rains of Sunday. —*Glasgow Morning Journal.*

VALE OF CLWYD.—The opening of this line was celebrated with great rejoicing at Rhyl, St. Asaph, and Denbigh. The line commences by a junction with the Chester and Holyhead Railway at Rhyl, and, traversing the vale of Clwyd, terminates at Denbigh. The whole length from Rhyl to Denbigh is 11 miles. The average price of the land required for the line is 1200*l.* per mile, and its construction, including stations, &c., is rather over 4500*l.* per mile.

SOUTH-EASTERN.—The gross traffic receipts on this line for the four weeks ending 25th of September last amounted to 105,432*l.* From this was deducted the expenditure, amounting to 37,809*l.*, leaving a balance of 67,623*l.* The total receipts for the eight weeks ending the 25th of September amounted to 210,058*l.*, and the total expenditure to 75,718*l.*, leaving a balance of 134,340*l.*

COLONIAL CONTRACTORS AND SIR SAMUEL PETO.—At Sydney the Assembly has voted above 700,000*l.* for railway extension in addition to 100,000*l.* voted last year for rails. This sum is expected to provide for 60 miles of new railway, 20 to the south, and as much to the north and west. Mr. Gabrieli has been negotiating with the Government to secure the contract for these works on behalf of Sir Samuel Morton Peto. The colonial contractors are naturally jealous of Sir S. M. Peto, and there has been a great deal of manoeuvring to discourage him from adventuring; yet the incompetence of the local contractors to undertake any great works is too glaring to be denied. But the Sydney builders and bricklayers, if they have not skill and capital, have votes, and that is a consideration which a Cabinet cannot afford to despise. So to compromise matters the work is to be divided. One third of it is to be thrown open at once to satisfy the colonial contractors, and a message is to be sent to Sir S. M. Peto that he may have the other 40 miles if he likes.

WEST FLANDERS RAILWAY.—Yesterday afternoon the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held in Moor-gate-street, City; Mr. W. P. Richards in the chair. The report stated that the receipts of the line, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June amounted to 18,767*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, and the expenditure to 13,430*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, leaving a balance of 5336*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* This balance would admit of a dividend of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.—The Eastern Counties Railway traffic return shows this week an increase of 1070*l.*; the Midland an increase of 562*l.*; the Lancashire and Yorkshire a decrease of 264*l.*; the East Lancashire a decrease of 258*l.*; the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire a decrease of 1507*l.*; and the North Eastern a decrease of 528*l.* (compared with the "actual" receipts for the corresponding week of last year).

FOREIGN IRON IN FRANCE.—The decree permitting the importation of foreign iron into France is to be renewed, with certain modifications. An imperial decree to that effect will be published on the 16th of October at the latest.

MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

THE Bank Directors have remained firm to their purpose of not making any reduction in the rate of interest until the pressure shall be too great for successful resistance. When we say the Bank Directors, we mean, of course, the majority, for it would be useless to disguise the fact that the Bank Directors are not all of one mind on this grave question. Those who contend for the principle of checking speculation, and who keep the *minimum* as high as possible as a means to that end, are no doubt worthy of commendation for their patriotic motives. But it may readily become a question whether such guiding motives come within the pale of the true principles of economical science; of course we speak of economies as including financial matters. The supporters, then, of the non-reduction theory rest their case mainly on public grounds, and profess themselves to be willing that private interests should give way to what they deem the public good. So far, then, we repeat they are worthy of praise. On the other hand, the section of directors who are in a minority, and whose sentiments are shared by a large body of eager capitalists, hold the opinion that the Bank of England has no business to meddle with the trade or the speculation of the country.

They maintain that the Bank of England is a mere trading establishment with no responsibilities, and with no other view beyond that of making the most of their capital for the benefit of their proprietary. They say, and not without weight, that the rate of interest ought to follow the ordinary law of "supply and demand," and that it is no part of the duty of the Bank Directors to interfere with that law for the purpose of promoting imaginary public good. These parties, of course, look at the question in its mere pounds, shillings, and pence aspect; they leave out of sight, as beside the issue, all those higher considerations that are supposed to influence, and do influence, minds of lofty and unselfish character, and in so doing it must be admitted they contrast somewhat disadvantageously with that section of their colleagues with whom they differ. But is it true that the Bank of England does not regulate the rate of interest? Legally, perhaps, that is no part of its duty, but, practically, the Bank does regulate the value. Legally the Bank of England may have no right to regulate or influence trade or check speculation, practically, however, the Bank of England does this, and does it sometimes without disguise. It is notorious that the rapid rise in the rate of interest, from 4 to 10 per cent. in a few months, contemplated objects connected with what are considered by free traders legitimate trade operations and speculation. The great rise was intended to check the efflux of gold and to explode that mass of unsound speculation which it was notorious had grown up within the last few years.

The question naturally presents itself—Is it right that any private establishment should have such a vast power over the monetary interests of this country? The rise of 10 per cent. a few months ago no doubt worked much good—it purified the commercial atmosphere for a time; but in effecting this advantage it also created much inconvenience and obstruction to legitimate trade, and in some instances the effect was to place solvent houses in a position of apparent bankruptcy. Surely a system that produced such results is unsound. We admit the difficulties and the intricacies of financial science, but we think the broad manifestation of erroneous principles which the prudential operations of the Bank during the last year disclosed is at least worthy of attention.

From the result of our inquiries, we believe the Bank will not be able to hold out against the consequences of the vast and constant accumulation of specie that takes place. Nearly a million more is reported to be on its way to this country, and

advices of further remittances from almost every quarter of the globe have been received. Under these circumstances, idle capital must and will find employment, and if legitimate undertakings cannot be found in sufficient abundance, speculative undertakings will be organised and patronised; and then in a short time, when the bubble collapses, we shall hear no more of accumulations of bullion looking out for employment—but we shall hear wailings of quite another character.

The amount of gold on the way to this country from Australia and other parts is not far short of a million sterling.

The Bank of Prussia, following the example of the Bank of Frankfurt, have raised their rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent. The unexpected stringency of the German markets is almost solely attributed to the arrangements entered into by the Bank of Vienna with a view to the resumption of specie payments. From all parts of Europe silver is being attracted to Vienna.

The Scinde Railway Company paid on Wednesday to the credit of the Secretary of State in Council for India 108,300*l.* on account of the second issue of capital.

The Committee of Shareholders of the Great-Western Bank in Scotland, have met and come to the following resolution:—"That, taking into consideration the lamentable condition of the affairs of the Western Bank now disclosed, the committee of shareholders are of opinion that the united shareholders have a just claim upon the deputy-governor and directors for reimbursement of the calls made and to be made, as well as for the loss of the shares; and that this resolution shall be forthwith communicated by the secretary of the bank to the directors in the management at the period when they declared a dividend of 9 per cent. on the stock, in the month of June, 1857."

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (limited) have issued their prospectus. The originator of this undertaking is Mr. J. O. Lever, of Manchester, who has placed four powerful steam-ships upon the line between Galway and St. John's, Halifax, Boston, and New York. The advantages of the route having been practically demonstrated, it is considered that the time has now arrived when increased development may be given to the enterprise by the co-operation of the moneyed public. The capital of the new company is fixed for the present at half a million sterling, in 10*l.* shares, of which more than one-third has already been subscribed for. It is estimated that 500,000*l.* will be sufficient to supply steam-ships for a regular weekly packet service.

A plan for establishing a Country Bankers' Clearing House in London, on the same principles as the Clearing House in Lombard-street, has been drawn up and submitted to by a number of country bankers, most of whom, we understand, regard the movement very favourably.

The directors of the Unity Bank have made a further call of 5*l.* per share, payable on the 4th December.

A call of 2*l.* is to be paid on the shares of the Worcester and Hereford Railway Company by the 1st November.

Government have accepted the tender of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for a monthly mail service between this country and Australia, *via* Suez. The route proposed by the Company is by Mauritius, and the time in which they have undertaken to convey the mails between Southampton and Sydney is 55, and Melbourne 52 days, which will be reduced to 50 and 47 days respectively by the Marseille route. The intervals allowed for replies to correspondence from England will be seven days at Sydney, 13 at Melbourne, and 17 at Adelaide. In England there will be an interval of about 12 days between the arrival and departures of the Marseilles portions of the mails.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 13th day of October, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued.....	33,333,800	Government debt. 11/15.10	
		Other securities ...	8,400,000
		Gold coin and bullion	18,500,000
		Silver bullion	233,338,800
	£33,333,800		

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' capital 14,553,000		Government securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	10,500,000
Reserve	3,091,512	Other Securities. 14,817,200	
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, Savings Banks, and Dividend Accounts) ..	5,456,807	Notes	12,100,000
Other deposits	14,509,360	Gold and Silver	
Seven Day & other Bills	827,272	Coin	653,111
	£38,308,947		

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 14th day of October, 1858.

[illegible]

* Ex. Dividend, or ex. New.

JOINT STOCK BANKS

No. of Shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names	Shares.	Paid.	Price per Share
20000	6l. per cent.	National Bank	58	25 0	..
25000	20l. per cent.	New South Wales	20	20 0	..
50400	12l. per cent.	Oriental Bank Corporation	23	25 0	40
25000	...	Ottoman Bank	20	29 0	20
20000	14l. per cent.	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0	68
4000	14l. per cent.	Ditto New	10	10 0	..
12000	5l. per cent.	Ionian Bank	25	25 0	..
12000	12l. per cent.	South Australia	25	25 0	33
4000	...	Ditto New	25	12 0	..
32000	10l. per cent.	Union of Australia	25	25 0	57
8000	20l. per cent.	Ditto New	15	10 0	54
100000	...	Union of Hamburg	15	25 0	..
60000	15l. per cent.	Union of London	25	25 0	54
3000	3l. per cent.	Unity Mutual Bank	15	25 0	..

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 12.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

JOHN HANCOCK, Bradford, Yorkshire, coal merchant
BANKRUPT.CARL ZUCKER, York-row, Kennington-road, watch-
maker.CHARLES SEAMAN and HENRY KEEN, Milk-street,
Chesapeake, silk manufacturers.GEORGE BATTISON HAINES, King's Norton, Worcester-
shire, brickmaker.JOSEPH and WILLIAM COOKE, Shrewsbury, agricultural
engineers.

THOMAS FREDERICK FANCOTT, Stourbridge, hosier.

WILLIAM NENDICK, Wolverhampton, grocer.

THOMAS STEELE, Torquay, shipowner.

WILLIAM STANLIFT ASPINALL, Leeds, grocer.

JONAS SMITH, jun., North Bierley, Yorkshire, worsted
spinner.

GEORGE JACKSON, Manchester, decorative designer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. BIRRELL, Kirkcaldy, merchant.

J. GALLETT, Dundee, commission agent.

D. M'ARTHUR, Glasgow, hotel keeper.

J. G. ADAM, calico printer.

Friday, October 15.

BANKRUPTS.

PETER FOSTER, Sunderland, ship-builder.

MATTHEW BATES, Huddersfield, manufacturer.

GEORGE HEAPS, jun., Leeds, ironmonger.

JAMES PARKINS, Grocers' Hall-court, Poultry, auc-
tioneer.CHARLES COLLS and JOHN LOWE, St. Swithin's-lane,
bankers.

JOHN BROWN, Bradford, draper.

ANN MARGARET GOODACRE, Edenham, Lincolnshire,
grocer.

TRADE IN PARIS.—The winter trade in Paris has not yet regularly opened, and shopkeepers complain of a deficiency in receipts. Want of employment is beginning to be felt among the operatives. Bread is fortunately cheap, owing to the Emperor having given France free trade in corn for at least another year. The wholesale business of Paris is said to be more active and the commercial bills presented for discount to the Bank of France have considerably increased within the last month. It is further said that the monthly account to be published by the Bank on Friday next will show a diminution of its cash to the amount of 25,000,000fr., which it is presumed have been employed in commercial speculations.

BALLINASCLOE FAIR.—The report of this great cattle fair in the west of Ireland will be received with satisfaction by all who have felt the high price of butcher's meat recently to be oppressive. A great fall has taken place in the price of cattle compared with last year, and it seems that the artificial value of this essential article of living has now come to an end.

WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.—An important step has been taken by the committee of shareholders. They have resolved to institute, not a criminal prosecution of the directors, but to bring a civil suit against them for reimbursements of the calls, made and to be made, and also for the amount of the lost shares; and they have invited the general body of the shareholders to co-operate. The gentlemen thus menaced are those who were in the direction in June, 1857, five months before the bank closed, and when the bank being then quite insolvent, they declared a dividend of nine per cent.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND FREE TRADE.—The French Consul in Newcastle had addressed to the presidents of several northern Agricultural Societies the substance of a despatch received from the Minister of Agriculture respecting the result of the repeal of the corn laws in this country, with a request that these societies would communicate to the French Government their opinion as to the effects of free trade in corn upon the landed and agricultural interest. Accompanying the despatch is a schedule of questions calculated to elicit opinions upon every phase of the free trade question. The Minister states that in 1854, his department had communicated to that of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works a report emanating from the Consul-General of France in London, containing information on the result of the repeal of the corn laws in England. These returns closing with the year 1853, the Minister of Agriculture had expressed a desire to receive similar information for the succeeding year, and had indicated the points on which he wished particularly to possess exact returns. He further desired to know the average price and the amount of importation of foreign corn in each year since 1853, as well as the produce of the grain harvests in England for the greatest possible number of years.

NEW LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.—We (*Sydney Empire*, Aug. 10) understand that immediate steps will be taken by the Government to submit, in definite form, for the consideration of European capitalists, the establishment of a line of steamships between Sydney and Panama, and that this subject is ready to be brought authoritatively before the British public by the next mail.

A NEW SPANISH STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.—According to the *Madrid Gazette* of the 7th instant, the Colonial Department is to put up to public competition, on the 3rd February next, the concession of a line of steamers between Spain and the isles of Cuba and Porto Rico. A subvention is to be accorded, but the amount of it is not to be made known until the day of the adjudication. The contract is to be made by public biddings, to take place on the 3rd of February, 1859, and to be made in sealed papers, containing the price of each voyage out and back. The concession will be granted to the party who shall make the most advantageous proposal. Foreigners who may wish to bid will learn the terms at any of the Spanish legations. They are to be translated and published in the foreign journals. The contractors are bound to have eight steam-packets. They are to sail under the Spanish flag, they are to be new ships, the hull of iron and constructed of the best materials, and fully prepared for the service they are to perform; they are each to measure 2300 tons; the ships must be either constructed in England or after the English model of fast-sailing steam-packets. The company is bound to present on the 1st of January, 1860, four steam-packets ready for sea, and is authorised to construct steam-packets measuring 3500 tons. The boats are to touch at Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, and Porto Rico, but never for more than twelve hours. The contract is to be for eight years, and the company is to give security to the amount of 40,000l.

THE WINE HARVEST IN BURGUNDY.—The report of the jury of the exhibition of Dijon says of the present vintage:—"For Burgundy, the year 1858 is one of the finest of the present century. It is as abundant as 1831; it will be superior to that year in fulness and flavour, and can only find its equal in 1811, known by the name of the 'Comet-year.' We have now a second comet-year, quite as abundant. Observations made with the greatest care have proved that the grape, arrived at complete maturity, and exempt from any kind of malady, had fermented with the most satisfactory rapidity; that the colour is beautiful and the bouquet already developed. All these facts are certain pledges of good quality. The first growths have a rare degree of delicacy and homogeneity, and the good ordinary wines deserve to be classified this year in a higher rank than what is ordinarily assigned to them. While admitting the abundance of the crop, we again declare that the wine will be of superior quality. The cellars are, moreover, empty, and the wants of consumption real; on the other hand, few vineyards in France have been so highly favoured this year as those of Burgundy. The South and the Bordelais have not been completely free from oidium. It will be, therefore, logical to conclude that prices will remain high."

LONDON DOCKS.—In consequence of the numerous arrivals of shipping (chiefly from the East Indies) for the London Docks, the London Dock Company have commenced to dock vessels at their new entrance.

LOST OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.—An official return shows that the Austria is the thirteenth large transatlantic steamer that has perished in the course of the last twenty years. The following is the list:—President, 130 victims; Columbia, passengers saved; Humboldt, ditto; City of Glasgow, 420 victims; City of Philadelphia, passengers saved; Franklin, ditto; Arctic, 322 victims; Pacific, 240; Lyonsais, 165; Tempest, 150; San Francisco, 160; Central America, 422; Austria, 500.

THE FRENCH REVENUE.—The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains an official return of the indirect revenue for the first nine months of 1858. According to it there is an increase of 31,000,000 francs, compared with the corresponding period of 1857, without taking into account the tax called "double centimes de guerre."

AUSTRALIAN MINES.—The Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Company's advices from Melbourne, received yesterday, continue of a satisfactory character. The profit made in July amounted to over 1500l. in addition to expending 300l. in stores and repairing machinery. A further remittance, amounting to 1000l., has been received, making a total of 3500l. actually to hand.

SPANISH AMERICAN BONDHOLDERS.—The following memorandum refers to the debt of Venezuela:—"The Committee of Spanish American bondholders have received a letter from Mr. Mocatta, dated Caracas, 23rd ult., in which he states that the arrival of General Paez in that city being shortly expected, he had thought it advisable, for the advantage of the bondholders, to delay his proceedings in relation to the foreign debt until the General has arrived."

THE TELEGRAPH IN INDIA.—We read in the *Colombo Observer* of September 15th:—"Another great revolution is going silently on. Ceylon is joined to India by a submarine cable, and in November it is hoped the line of communication will be complete. Before the end of 1859 we have no doubt the gap between Corfu and India will be supplied by electric cable, and London and Peshawar within speaking distance, Ceylon modestly standing by and enjoying the benefit of the conversation."

IRISH AUSTRALIAN LINE OF SHIPS.—The success of the Lever line of packets between Galway and America appears to have excited the Cork merchants to attempt a direct steam-packet line between Queenstown and Australia. On Tuesday a meeting of the committee of mer-

chants was held to consider the feasibility of the project. Among those present were the Mayor of Cork, Mr. Fagan, M.P., Mr. Beamish, M.P., &c. The object of the meeting was to support the Australian and Pacific Company, which intends to run fortnightly or monthly mails between Queenstown and Panama, across the Pacific to the Australian colonies and Columbia.

THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET.—The *Melbourne Argus* thus reports:—"The labour market is still in an unsatisfactory state. As yet the expected improvement is only prospective. Many of the labourers and mechanics now seeking employment are unable to obtain it without much loss of time; and until the railway works are carried on with more vigour we can scarcely hope to see the town cleared of the unemployed. Since it was first found that capital was required in mining—that more than a pick and shovel was needed to ensure success in the search for gold, too many men have become dependent on public works for employment, and their numbers have during the last two or three years been rapidly augmenting."

BOOKS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

The British Army in India. By J. Jeffreys. 8vo. Longmans and Co.
Edinburgh Review, No. 220. Longmans and Co.
Athena Cantabrigiensis. By C. H. Cooper and T. Cooper. 8vo. Cambridge: Dighton, Bell, and Co.
Case of the Kamachee Roye Sahiba. By J. B. Norton. Madras: Parashah and Son.
Guide to Cape of Good Hope. By W. Irons. Foolscape 8vo. E. Stanford.
God Manifest. By Rev. G. P. Hillier. Foolscape 8vo. Hodson and Son.
Bell Martin. A Tale. Foolscape 8vo. Hodson and Son.
Quickande. A Tale. By Anna Lisle. Post 8vo. Groombridge and Sons.
Edinburgh Veterinary Review, No. 2. 8vo. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so hurtful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hip, being sent to the Manufacturer, JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

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FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—KEARSLEY'S

ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable Medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart. Sold by J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, London, price 2s. 9d., or by post for Thirty-six Postage-stamps.

For Exportation.—The above can be obtained through British merchants, shippers, and Colonial agents.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

—CHARLES WATSON, M.D., Fellow and Honorary Vice-President of the Imperial African Institute of France, Corres. Member of the Medical Societies of Rouen and Peru, the National Academy of Sciences, &c., and Lect. President Physician to the Bedford Dispensary, 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of six stamps, **THE GUIDE TO SELF-CURE.**

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THE SIXTH DIVISION of the Company's Profits is appointed to be made at 15th November, 1860, and all Policies effected before 15th November, 1858, will participate in that Division.

THE FUND TO BE DIVIDED will be the Profits which have arisen since 15th November, 1855.

A POLICY EFFECTED BEFORE 15th NOVEMBER, 1858, will rank, at the Division in 1860, as of Three Years' standing, and secure One Year's Additional Bonus at all future Divisions, over Policies of a later date.

RESULTS OF THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR ENDED 15TH NOVEMBER, 1857.

	£	s.	d.
Sums proposed for Assurance during the year	664,513	7	5
Sums Assured, exclusive of Annuity transactions	574,839	7	5
Corresponding Annual Premiums on New Policies	17,916	3	6
Claims by Death paid during the year, exclusive of Bonus Additions	87,925	13	3

ANNUAL REVENUE FOR 1857:—

From Premiums	202,818	16	10
From Interest on the Company's Invested Funds	62,551	11	4
	265,370	8	2

Accumulated Fund, invested in Government Securities, in Land, Mortgages, &c. 1,451,822 9 8

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS FROM 1846 TO 1857.

Years ending 15th November.	Amounts proposed for Assurance.	Amounts of New Assurances effected.	New Premiums, exclusive of single Payments.	Revenue in each year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1847	591,723 0 8	443,578 4 11	16,140 0 1	181,816 10 7
1848	519,829 13 5	395,864 12 5	12,200 9 5	136,129 18 1
1849	528,792 18 5	429,371 17 1	14,743 4 8	145,897 15 9
1850	621,943 14 2	509,147 10 6	17,550 14 9	169,151 16 4
1851	574,618 0 6	467,499 8 1	15,240 2 11	180,203 5 8
1852	601,404 7 7	445,799 6 6	15,145 15 6	192,928 16 10
1853	555,544 7 0	445,248 17 1	14,886 9 3	205,035 6 2
1854	622,200 8 5	515,117 7 0	16,650 0 2	218,968 16 5
1855	716,383 7 11	609,323 7 11	20,047 18 0	237,450 1 9
1856	669,801 6 7	516,351 6 7	16,769 3 4	254,484 10 8
1857	664,513 7 5	574,839 7 5	17,916 3 6	265,370 8 2
	6,666,254 12 1	5,362,141 5 6	177,290 1 7	2,136,877 6 5

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